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Underground Nuclear Explosion Reported
LD031741 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—An underground nuclear explosion with a yield of up to 20 kilotons was carried out in the Soviet Union, in Aktyubinsk region of Kazakhstan, at 18.15, Moscow time, today.

The above-mentioned explosion was conducted in the interests of the national economy.

Geneva Missile Discussions Continue
LD022353 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Geneva October 2 TASS—Discussions on all the three items, medium-range missiles, space and strategic weapons, included in the agenda of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, continued in Geneva during the past week.

SDI, ABM Treaty Interpretation Criticized
LD031527 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 2 TASS—TASS correspondent Vladimir Rogachev reports:

Seeking to remove all obstacles in the way of the "Star Wars" program, the Pentagon has been making every effort to emasculate and eventually "bury" the ABM treaty.

It claimed in the unclassified version of its report sent to Congress that the "narrow", or traditional, interpretation of the treaty would compel the United States to stop observing it even before the start of full-scale work under the SDI plans.

The report said it would reach the last line allowed by this interpretation in the very beginning of the'90s and if the "Star Wars" program went further, the treaty would have to be fundamentally revised.

According to *The Washington Times*, the position of U.S. Congress refusing to fund efforts exceeding the bounds set by the "narrow" interpretation of the treaty could put the compliance issue on the agenda as early as in the fall or winter of 1988.

If the administration adopted a "broad" interpretation of the treaty, the report said, this would make it possible to begin the full-scale production of SDI components several years before the compliance issue would arise.

Pretending to be "defending" the ABM Treaty and arguing that its existence could only be prolonged by the "broad" interpretation, Pentagon strategists are out to make Congress change its position and accept that interpretation.

Meanwhile, specialists have said repeatedly that it is only the "narrow" interpretation of the treaty that corresponds to its true meaning and content.

Sagdeyev Interviewed on ABM Treaty
LD032211 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—"The Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems is an exceptionally important treaty the significance of which is difficult to overestimate", stated Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In an interview with Soviet television on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the treaty's entering into force, he pointed out the strategic parity equation includes nuclear retaliation forces which are called upon to keep the sides from suddenly attacking each other.

"If some forces, even the so-called defence forces, are introduced to the equation, the entire state of strategic balance changes qualitatively. This may lead to a totally unrestrained increase in offensive forces, too. It was precisely the awareness of this fact that led to the signing of a treaty to this effect by the United States and the Soviet Union 15 years ago. The existence and observance of the treaty has influenced further arms control and arms reduction processes".

In answer to the question to what extent the ABM treaty applies to the establishment of a space-based anti-missile defence system and whether scientists and engineers thought about the possibility of developing such a system 15 years ago, Roald Sagdeyev pointed out that, on the one hand, scientists and engineers supposed that sooner or later such types of technology as laser ones, and further advances in space technology, could in principle bring about technical possibilities for the development of powerful orbital weapons. Therefore the concept of limiting strategic defence research had always been taking this possibility into account.

"On the other hand, considering the strategic balance equation, it does not matter where defence is maintained from the earth or outer space. If the two sides agree to limit defence, this should apply to outer space as well".

"Attempts at the so-called broad interpretation of the ABM Treaty, the attempts which boil down to assertion that it is ostensibly possible to test new technologies in outer space, undoubtedly run counter to the letter and spirit of the ABM Treaty", emphasized the director of the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Pyadyshev Views Arms Accord in MOSCOW NEWS
PM021607 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 39, 27 Sep 87 p 5

[Boris Pyadyshev "Our commentary" article: "Breakthrough. On a World Without Medium- And Shorter-Range Missiles"]

[Text] Talking in Washington with Ronald Reagan and George Shultz, Eduard Shevardnadze succeeded in reaching agreement in principle on the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles.

This is the first major result of the new political thinking. The powerful current of the old political thinking carried the world from one weapons system to another, far more destabilizing and dangerous. Ten years ago it drove Washington to the idea of deploying in Europe its medium-range missiles. That made the USSR take adequate retaliatory measures.

The accords reached in Washington are of paramount political and practical importance. For the first time in the history of nuclear arms, a practical step has been made to reduce them. This first success should show us all that disarmament is feasible. It is our firm conviction that the momentum generated by the accords should be worked upon in order to achieve without delay an agreement on the 50-percent cuts in strategic offensive weapons while strictly adhering to and reinforcing the modalities of the ABM treaty. The time is also ripe for resuming talks on a nuclear test ban. The sides should, at long last, also agree to ban chemical weapons. The road is thus being paved for real progress toward a nuclear-free world, towards radically reduced levels of non-nuclear armaments.

The accords are extremely significant in the military sense. For the first time, the most up-to-date, dangerous and destabilizing systems in the two countries' nuclear arsenals — instead of obsolete weapons — are to be eliminated.

Once medium- and shorter-range missiles are destroyed, Western strategists professing the doctrine of the so-called controlled escalation of a nuclear conflict will have to reconsider their scenarios drastically. Those who advocate a "stepping-up" of nuclear warfare reason as follows: If theatre nuclear weapons are used as a follow-up for conventional warfare, nothing fatal is going to happen. The enemy can even be "probed" with shorter-range missiles without causing any doomsday. Using medium-range missiles is no apocalypse either. A full stop can only be put by strategic offensive weapons.

Without medium- and shorter-range missiles, the "intermediate" variants will become all the more illusory. They will have to rely solely on the US forward-based weapons in Europe and the Asia and the British and French nuclear capabilities. The reduced reliability of those variants must have a sobering effect and can eventually bring about their rejection. This means that the general situation might become more stable.

It should be borne in mind, however, that much has still to be done to turn the Washington accords into a full-fledged treaty. The delegations in Geneva must roll up their sleeves and get down to business. In October, in Moscow, there will be another meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz who are to receive the final texts of the documents prepared by the delegations. Then will come the most important stage of a summit meeting during which the medium- and shorter-range missile treaty is supposed to be signed and the entire range of Soviet-U.S. relations discussed.

The firm accords and detailed timetable of all the stages in the preparation for the third Soviet-U.S. summit provide grounds to hope that it will be successful.

Moscow will honourably fulfill its obligations. And Washington?

So far the response to the accords has been mostly positive. But can one forget how easily the US military-industrial complex has thrown its weight around in the recent past? One can still remember June 1979, when President Carter, having signed SALT-II in Geneva, went straight to Congress, where he spoke about the vital importance of SALT-II for U.S. security. All Carter's effort was in vain, however. The treaty was never ratified.

Perhaps, the military-industrial complex is now hoping to re-enact history? Such fears are well grounded, because those who oppose nuclear disarmament on both sides of the Atlantic are not sitting idle.

The day before these latest talks in Washington ended, a Soviet spokesman at a news briefing said: "This is history in the making." The catch phrase hit the front pages of many newspapers. It is hard work making history when eliminating two classes of nuclear missiles. The start and the finish of such a project are equally difficult.

Physicians' Group Cited on 'Day of Action'
PM050932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[S. Tikhomirov report: "The Logic of Reason"]

[Text] In many countries 1 October is marked as International Day of Action by Medics for Peace. This was decided in 1984 by the fourth congress of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" [IPPNW]. This is a young tradition, but that makes its growing popularity all the more gratifying: Whereas last year the Medics' Day of Action was marked in 49 countries, this year the figure is 55.

Indeed, who, if not the people who have pinned their lives to the Hippocratic oath, should be among those who are opposed to the destruction of life. That is why for the 3d year in succession the physicians participating in the international movement have held a symbolic consultation in their countries, where the patient is the whole of mankind. They meet for rallies and conferences to diagnose the illness of their "charge"—that is already known: It is the threat of nuclear catastrophe—but in order once again to give the right prescription for the survival of the human race.

Academician M. Kuzin, Soviet cochairman of IPPNW, speaks:

"Yes, now that an agreement in principle to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles has been reached between the USSR and the United States, a degree of thaw is perceptible in the international situation. But the implementation of this agreement will mean the destruction of only 3 percent of the total number of nuclear arms. Therefore we insist on the total destruction of nuclear weapons, and we regard the ending of nuclear tests as the first step in this direction. Obviously, with the imposition of a moratorium it will become impossible not only to modernize nuclear arms, but also to station them in outer space."

Over to Professor B. Lown, U.S. cochairman of the physicians' organization, who took part in a rally of the Moscow medical public on the occasion of "Physicians for Peace" day.

"Why has our movement won colossal support in such a short space of time and is even influencing the political thinking of statesmen? Because from the very first day we came out in favor of the total destruction of nuclear weapons. Even now we are not saying that they must be reduced by 10, 20, or 50 percent. We are not mathematicians, but I think the logic of common sense is universal: In order to avoid the "last epidemic" for mankind, which is what nuclear war will inevitably become, it is necessary once and for all to put an end to man's coexistence with nuclear weapons. As my colleague M. Kuzin has said, we physicians see a nuclear test ban as the first step in this direction.

"Of course, the news that an U.S.-Soviet agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles is close is good news. But it is too soon to celebrate. The arms race goes on. At the same time the Washington accord is undoubtedly an important psychological aspect which could place in a very difficult position whichever side suddenly tried to backpedal.

"We physicians are optimists. It is my profound conviction that those who can see the invisible can make the impossible possible. So let us make what was impossible yesterday visible tomorrow."

Display of, Comments on CW Destruction

U.S. Binary Weapons Hit

LD031206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT Oct 87

[Text] Moscow 3 Oct (TASS)—"At the very moment when the Soviet Union has begun to demonstrate at the Soviet military installation in Shikhany (Saratov Oblast) the practical destruction of chemical ammunition, the U.S. authorities made a demonstrative decision to start the production of binary weapons." This is how General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, the leading Soviet expert from the USSR Ministry of Defense, commented on the decision of the U.S. Senate to vote down an amendment on the military expenditure bill which was to introduce a year-long moratorium on the final assembly of artillery shells with poisonous chemical gas of a new type, made in the United States, and also another amendment proposing to suspend the production of the "Big Eye" chemical aerial bombs.

The U.S. Senate's refusal to suspend the production of binary weapons will, in Kuntsevich's opinion, complicate the adoption of a convention on the comprehensive banning of chemical weapons. The point is, he explained, that this will bring about the need for additional measures on binary weapon monitoring [kontrol]. Apart from this, it is much more difficult to monitor [kontrolirovat] this kind of weapon than the ordinary poisonous materials of chemical ammunition.

Gen Kuntsevich spoke to a TASS correspondent on the eve of his departure by air to Shikhany where 19 typical examples of chemical ammunition and technology and the destruction of one of them will be demonstrated today and tomorrow to the representatives of all countries participating in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

The display of the technology for destroying chemical ammunition in Shikhany, the general noted, is closely linked with the construction of a special installation for chemical weapons destruction in Chapsyevsk (Kuybyshev Oblast). These actions prove that the Soviet leadership is in reality, setting up a system of mobile and stationary complexes for the destruction of chemical weapons.

Observers Visit Facility

LD031101 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Shikhany October 3 TASS—TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Zorin reports:

Three Aeroflot planes brought here today in the morning diplomats and military experts from 45 countries. They came to this city situated on the banks of the Volga to attend a two-day show of standard samples of Soviet chemical charges and the technology of the destruction

of that type of weapons at the Soviet military object of Shikhany. It will be witnessed by delegations from practically all the countries participating in the Geneva Disarmament Conference, as well as representatives of a number of observer countries. Two U.N. representatives also arrived in Shikhany.

A column of buses passed through five check points and came right to the centre of the military object. The guests examined with interest a sector housing the control facilities, the guard and supply services, as well as its laboratory and technological zone.

Greeting the guests, Colonel General Vladimir Pikalov, head of the Chemical Troops of the USSR Ministry of Defense, said that the arrival in Shikhany of diplomats and military experts reflected the desire of nations to make their contribution to the bringing down of international tension. The Soviet Union is ready to promote this process. It hopes that the demonstration at the military object will contribute to the reaching as soon as possible of an agreement on the complete banning of chemical weapons and the elimination of their stockpiles.

In the afternoon the guests will see 19 specimens of Soviet chemical charges which, according to General Pikalov, "will give an idea to participants in the Geneva talks on a whole range of standard chemical charges of the USSR".

Weapons Displayed

LD031424 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Shikhany October 3 TASS—TASS special correspondent reports:

About the whole range of standard Soviet chemical weapons was shown today to diplomats and military experts from 45 countries at the Soviet military object [as received] of Shikhany, the Saratov region (the lower Volga area).

The Soviet Government invited to the military object delegations from all the countries participating in the Geneva Disarmament Conference, as well as observers from a number of countries.

There were 19 chemical munitions on display. Ten of them were for cannon-type and rocket artillery, two were chemical warheads for tactical missiles, six were samples of air bombs and sprinkling devices, and one was a chemical hand grenade.

A poster was placed near each of the samples giving its combat designation, calibre and the name of the toxic agent in the chemical munition, the way of dispersing toxic agents, the type of a fuse and of the explosive, the mass of the chemical munition, the degree of filling and the materials used for their production.

Workers of the Shikhany military object made a report to the guests about toxic agents used in the munitions on display and answered their questions.

Rolf Ekeus, ambassador of Sweden, head of the Special Committee for Chemistry of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, said in an interview with journalists that the problem of concluding a convention on a chemical weapons ban was getting ever more important. There is no doubt that the trip to Shikhany will become a major element on the way to concluding the convention. The display of standard samples of Soviet chemical munitions will help, in his opinion, to better understand the subtlety of this problem. He said he believed that other delegations participating in the Geneva talks shared this view.

Commenting on the demonstration of Soviet chemical weapons, Lieutenant General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, leading expert of the USSR Ministry of Defense, said: "Now nobody will be able to say that in Shikhany we have shown our chemical weapons but have not told anything about them. We gave to our guests all the tactical and technical characteristics of Soviet chemical munitions and types of toxic agents contained in them. This permits specialists (I know many of those who came here by the Geneva talks) to evaluate a possibility of the use of Soviet chemical weapons and their toxicological characteristics. Our guests saw for themselves that the Soviet Union did not have today any type of chemical weapons that the U.S. or any other country would not have. The USSR gave its consent to the most stringent on-site control over the non-production of chemical weapons at first demand".

According to the majority of participants in the Geneva talks, a favourable situation is taking shape for the concluding of a convention on a complete chemical weapons ban, he continued. General Kuntsevich said that the problems that remained to be resolved on the way to ridding humanity of the most barbaric type of mass destruction weapons included the problem of control over private firms and transnational corporations producing chemicals, as well as the recent U.S. decision on the lifting of a one-year-long moratorium on the assembly of binary weapons—artillery charges and Big Eye chemical air bombs.

Sarin Charge Destroyed

LD042002 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Shikany October 4 TASS—TASS special correspondent Alexandr Zorin reports:

Diplomats and military experts from 45 countries who have been staying for two days at the Soviet military object [as received] in Shikany (Saratov Region, Volga Area) witnessed today the destruction of a chemical charge filled with sarin.

The guests were shown a Soviet mobile complex for the destruction of chemical weapons. They were about ten metres away from it inside a glass pavilion. All of them wore gas masks. Sensitive gas analyzers were put before them, while telemonitors permitted them to see from a closer distance what was going on.

Specialists from the military object dressed in silvery chemical protection costumes and wearing gas masks carefully removed wooden packing from a grey 250-kg air bomb. One of them made sure with the help of a special device that there was no leakage of the toxic agent. The bomb was caught by a loader and slowly moved to the conveyer of the complex where it was fixed in a special chute. A lead plug was removed from the bomb. A specialist put a gas analyzer close to the hole, and the guests saw that the device registered the presence of a toxic agent in the air. Sarin was taken from the bomb with the help of a syringe and injected into an ear vein of a rabbit. The pupils of the animal became at once very small (the miosis effect). In several seconds all saw for themselves that it was really sarin.

The bomb was moved by the conveyor to a vacuum chamber where sarin was pumped out of it. After that the toxic agent was fed to a special reactor where it took an hour to turn it into a harmless chemical compound. Specialists were convinced of it with the help of another control injection. The rabbit to whom the substance obtained after the neutralization was injected into an ear vein felt well and behaved normally in a glass box where it was put. And still the harmless substance was burned in a special stove under a temperature of 1,500 degrees and turned into ordinary smoke.

The technology demonstrated to the guests is wasteless. Under this technology the only thing left after the destruction of chemical charges is scrap metal which can be used for various purposes after special treatment.

"This mobile complex for the destruction of chemical weapons is cheap, effective and mobile", Colonel General Vladimir Pikalov, head of the Chemical Troops of the USSR Defense Ministry, said in a TASS interview. "The Soviet leadership decided to demonstrate 19 standard samples of chemical charges and the technology of their destruction with a view to creating favourable conditions on the final stage of the working out of a convention on a complete chemical weapons ban within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference. A plant is being built in the USSR near the city of Chapaevsk, the Kuybyshev Region, for the destruction of chemical charges. It will use the technology shown today to the diplomats and military experts in Shikhany. Thus, the Soviet Union is creating a whole netork of stationary and mobile complexes for the destruction of chemical charges in terms set by the convention on the banning of this type of mass destruction weapons.

Observers Depart Shikhany

LD041743 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Shikhany October 4 TASS—By TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Zorin:

Diplomats and experts from 45 countries, who for two days familiarised themselves with Soviet chemical munitions and the technology for their elimination at the military installation Shikhany on the right bank of the River Volga, 150 kilometres north of Sratov, spoke highly of the move taken by the Soviet Union's leadership prior to the concluding stage in drafting a convention on a full ban on chemical weapons.

Today, the Soviet side showed the visiting group a mobile complex at which a 250-kilogram air bomb, stuffed with sarin, was rendered completely harmless and eliminated.

Swedish Ambassador Rolf Eneus, who chairs a special committee for chemistry of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, said after the demonstration that the comprehensive show of Soviet chemical weapons at Shikhany was an important step which surpassed all expectations.

He described the talks on disarmament as difficult. He said the convention, being worked out in Geneva, contained many technical problems. One of them is related to the elimination of chemical weapons and on-site inspection.

Eneus said the trip to Shikhany would play a major role in the solution of these important issues.

He said the Geneva conference supported the work carried out here. He voiced the opinion, which he said was shared by all the delegations, that the demonstration of Soviet chemical weapons at Shikhany was highly interesting and that it would promote a convention on a chemical weapons ban.

Today, the more than 100 diplomats and experts, including 12 ambassadors and four generals, left Shikhany and returned to Moscow.

Karpov Comments

LD051129 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 October (TASS)—The display of Soviet chemical munitions and the technology for their destruction at Shikhany, which was attended by diplomats and military experts from 45 countries, is a first experiment in openness [otkrytost] and confidence involving chemical weapons. It must be followed by other steps, stated Viktor Karpov, head of the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs Directorate for Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament, at a press conference held today at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the present case we are talking about the possibility of a visit by Soviet specialists to Tooele (in the United States), to Munster (in the FRG), and to other similar facilities, and the possibility of an exchange of visits between British and Soviet specialists, in particular a visit by Soviet specialists to the Porton Down facility.

All these measures could be of serious assistance in preparations for the conclusion of a convention on a complete and universal ban on chemical weapons and on eliminating chemical weapons stocks, Viktor Karpov stressed. The visit to the Shikhany facility is important not just in itself, but as an indicator of the openness of Soviet society and as a call to the other participants in the Geneva talks on chemical weapons to show openness and realism.

Now that the working out of a plan for the global elimination of the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles of the Soviet Union and the United States has been carried out in Washington, we are counting on the fact that this accord, if, of course, it is implemented, will be the first step toward real disarmament. We would like this step to be supplemented by achievements in other areas, too. We are talking about the talks that are now being conducted between the USSR and the United States on moving forward toward a gradual ending of nuclear tests, Viktor Karpov continued. And finally, as this press conference shows, the conditions for eliminating chemical weapons really exist now and they must not be missed.

Pikalov Reviews Display

LD051046 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Having invited diplomats and military experts from 45 countries to a military facility at Shikhany in the Saratov region, the Soviet Union was the first nation to stage a comprehensive demonstration of its real range of chemical munitions in the interests of an early, complete and verifiable ban on chemical weapons, said Col. Gen. Vladimir Pikalov, chief of the Chemical Corps of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defense.

He spoke at a news conference in the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today.

Those attending the demonstration saw 19 standard samples of Soviet chemical munitions. The designation of every one of them was explained to the visitors and the munitions' basic characteristics were provided. The information about the toxic agents filling Soviet chemical weapons was also made available. The guests visiting Shikhany also saw the technique of the destruction of chemical weapons in a special mobile unit.

General Pikalov emphasized that the amount of information provided by the Soviet side enabled experts to get a sufficiently full notion about the system of Soviet chemical weapons.

This information also demonstrates, he noted, that the U.S.S.R. does not have any special types of that kind of weapons which the West does not have.

The visitors saw a mobile unit used for destroying chemical weapons and watched the actual technique of one of the chemical munitions being destroyed. A unit should evoke interest because of the low cost involved in its production, its sufficient efficiency and mobility, the speaker pointed out.

By staging the demonstration at the Shikhany facility, General Pikalov said, the Soviet Union is striving to create most felicitous conditions for the final stage of the talks on the drafting of a convention that would ban chemical weapons.

'Rough Parity' Noted

LD051040 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—We consider that there is a rough parity in the field of chemical weapons between the USSR and the United States, Colonel-General Vladimir Pikalov, chief of the Chemical Corps in the Soviet Defence Ministry, told a press conference today.

The number of vehicles — aircraft and artillery pieces — is known. It is not difficult to calculate how many flights a pilot can make daily and how many shells an artillery piece can spend. If one is to proceed from these figures, the conclusion is obvious: The capabilities of the United States and the USSR are approximately equal, Colonel-General Pikalov stressed.

Binary Weapons Hit Again

LD051208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TASS)—If, as Washington plans, the U.S. program for producing binary weaponry is set in motion in December, it will put up serious obstacles for the conception currently being elaborated on a complete ban on chemical weaponry. It could torpedo it completely. That was the comment made today by Lieutenant General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, deputy chief of the USSR Chemical Troops, at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on the U.S. decision to start producing binary munitions as of the beginning of December.

One can already draw this conclusion today, taking as one's basis the technical aspects of the binary conception, Anatoliy Kuntsevich said. It is evident that separation of ammunition into several component parts makes it possible to develop, manufacture and store these component parts separately. This means that controlling [kontrol za] the nonproduction of this type of weapon will be made considerably more difficult. This is indeed a serious obstacle on the way toward drawing up the provisions of the convention banning chemical weapons in the section dealing with control.

The conception of binary weapons will facilitate the uncontrolled spread of chemical weapons all over the world, since the transfer of this technology or exploration of this experience will give countries which do not currently have chemical weapons the opportunity to develop them, Anatoliy Kuntsevich went on to say.

The United States has today assumed an exceptionally great responsibility to mankind by unleashing a fundamentally new spiral in the arms race. The binary program could put in doubt all the good efforts of the participants in the Geneva negotiations on the convention, the Soviet expert said.

AFP Cites News Conference Clash Over CW

AU051037 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 5 (AFP)—Soviet officials and the U.S. ambassador to Geneva talks negotiating a chemical arms ban clashed at a news conference here Monday after an unprecedented weekend visit to a Soviet chemical warfare installation on the Volga River.

General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, a Defence Ministry official involved in the Geneva talks, and the Commander in Chief of Soviet Chemical Troops, General Vladimir Pikalov, had in a rare public appearance at the news conference attacked U.S. plans to manufacture binary weapons starting from December.

They also said that Soviet chemical weapons' stockpiles had "parity" with U.S. stocks, while refusing to provide details, and denied Western reports that the Soviet Union had continued stockpiling in the last 18 years.

Gen. Kuntsevich said that the U.S. binary programme would be a "serious obstacle" at the 40-nation Geneva Conference on Disarmament, while the Soviet ambassador to the talks, Yuriy Nazarkin, affirmed that Moscow was "bothered" about the move.

Gen. Pikalov's denial that the Soviet Union had continued to build up its chemical weapons stocks since Washington announced it was stopping production in 1969 caused U.S. Ambassador Max Friedersdorf to intervene with a statement until he was cut short by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov.

Members of Mr. Friedersdorf's entourage said they were taken aback by Mr. Gerasimov's reaction, and the British ambassador to the Geneva talks, Tessa Solesby, said: "I was appalled".

Mr. Friedersdorf notably said that the U.S. binary programme, taken after consideration by Congress, had mainly been motivated by the Soviet decision to continue stockpiling to levels "very much superior to ours", which posed a threat to U.S. security.

Soviet stockpiles, said to be the largest of any country, total from 500,000 to 600,000 tons according to Western estimates.

"Why should Geneva be made more difficult because of binary weapons while we continued negotiating in good faith while you (the Soviet Union) continued to build up," Mr. Friedersdorf charged.

Gen. Kuntsevich, who spent two months with troops carrying out decontamination work at Chernobyl after the nuclear accident there last year, said that on-site verification, one of the main problems at the long-running Geneva talks which opened in 1968, would be complicated by the binary weapons which can be produced and stored in their component parts.

The fiery exchange here was in marked contrast with the atmosphere at the weekend visit to Shikhany, opened up for the first time to foreigners by Soviet military authorities in the hope that it would speed up conclusion of a treaty to ban chemical weapons and destroy existing stockpiles.

At Shikhany, the international delegation comprising representatives of all 40 countries at the Geneva talks, plus Western and Soviet journalists, were shown 19 types of chemical weaponry and witnessed the destruction of a toxic agent.

The Western diplomats and experts on the visit expressed appreciation for the "first step" in lifting the secrecy shrouding the Soviet chemical weapons industry, but noted that more "openness" was needed before a treaty could be concluded.

The United States has invited Moscow to a similar international "workshop" in Utah in November. In 1983, the Soviet Union turned down an invitation to visit a U.S. chemical installation.

U.S. 'Cold-Shouldered' Talks on North Region

LD030913 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS—The Reagan administration has cold-shouldered a Soviet proposal to start consultations between the Warsaw Treaty and

NATO on the reduction of military activity and the limitation of the scope of naval and air activities in the Baltic Sea, North, Norwegian and Greenland Seas.

Phyllis Oakley, an official representative of the U.S. Department of State, said distorting the meaning of the Soviet initiatives: "The Soviet Union has long sought to restrict Western freedom of navigation in international air and sea space in such strategically vital regions as the Baltic, North, Norwegian and Greenland Seas. Our naval and air activities in these areas are vital to the defense of our allies and for NATO security as a whole".

She called in question a possibility of the proposed consultations and stated further that the agenda of U.S.-Soviet and East-West discussions on security matters was already extraordinarily broad. She recalled that talks were under way on such problems as an INF agreement, strategic nuclear arms reductions, a chemical weapons ban, conventional force reduction in Europe and confidence- and security-building measures and pointed out that "We believe our focus and priorities should remain in these areas.

Levin Comments on Talks

LD032051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has assessed the new Soviet proposal directed at a radical reduction of the level of military confrontation in the north as an attempt to impede the West in the freedom of shipping in a strategically important region. This is reported in a telegram from Washington. Here is news commentary; Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

[Levin] In a statement presented by Phyllis Oakley on behalf of the State Department, irritation showed through in nearly every word. Distorting the meaning of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposals regarding the reduction of military confrontation in an undiplomatic and tactless way, Oakley made it clear that in Washington's opinion one must deal with issues on an extremely extensive agenda, as she said, of Soviet-U.S. negotiations, and not to submit new proposals. Let us examine this; what are they unhappy about in Washington? One of the answers can be found in a publication of *The New York Times*. It writes about the international straits, and the Soviet Union has proposed to examine in particular the issue of prohibiting naval activity in the mutually agreed zones of international straits and generally in the waterways of intensive shipping. Therefore, according to the information of *The New York Times*, these straits play a decisive role in U.S. naval strategy [passage indistinct].

Comparing this position with Oakley's statements, in my opinion a conclusion can be drawn: The United States does not wish to give up this strategy, and sees in the proposal of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary an undermining of military concepts.

If one were to approach the issue from the position of obsolete military thinking, which is based on plans of preparing for war — after all, conflict means nothing else but war — such an approach can be recognized as not being devoid of logic. But it is in this exactly that the main defect in Washington's new political thinking can be found; it is based on the concept of yesterday, and in no way can it realize the hard but indisputable truth that war between the United States and the USSR would not only be suicidal but also lethal for everyone. The new political thinking which determines the position of the Soviet Union arises from the necessity to prevent mankind's destruction, and all our proposals are directed at providing a durable and stable peace for everybody. Cooperation, not confrontation — this is basically what we are appealing for. But it looks like Washington is continuing to maintain its position of confrontation.

Another factor which Washington finds annoying is the fact that we are looking for solutions to vital international problems not only at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations, but that we are appealing to all states and all peoples to make their contribution to the task of strengthening peace. Moreover, this approach undermines U.S. ambitions to possess the right of veto in international affairs. It also reveals an extremely unpleasant fact for Washington: Many of its NATO allies, not to mention other states, look at international affairs differently than the U.S. In these conditions it is not hard to imagine, for example, what kind of reaction was caused in Washington by Norwegian Foreign Minister Stoltenberg's statement to the effect that the proposal regarding the reduction of military activity is a most realistic initiative by the Soviet leadership. Well, I can only remember the U.S. reaction in connection with an ancient saying dating back to the times of the Roman empire: Jupiter, you are angry, therefore you are in the wrong. should remain in these areas".

CEMA to Open 43d Session in Moscow 13 Oct

LD021253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The 43d extraordinary session of CEMA will open in Moscow, the capital of the USSR, on 13 October. In accordance with an accord which has been reached, the session will be held at the level of heads of government of the CEMA member states.

Shiryayev Interviewed on Restructuring, CEMA

AU021309 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 87 p 6

[Interview with Yuriy Shiryayev, director of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, by NOVOSTI commentator Aleksandr Drabkin: "International Aspect of Restructuring"—place and date not given; introductory passage by PRAVDA]

[Text] Yuriy Shiryayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, granted an interview to *Novosti* Commentator Aleksandr Drabkin. We have selected the following passages from it:

[Drabkin] You have been studying the experience of the socialist countries for many years. Is the Soviet Union now making use of this experience in the restructuring process?

[Shiryayev] Both the conclusions adopted at the CPSU Central Committee's June (1987) session, and the earlier decisions on improving foreign economic activities, took into account the experience acquired by the socialist countries. They were, of course, no mere copy. The Soviet Union differs from the other countries of the community in the scale of its economy, in the spectrum of its economic branches, and in other specific features. For instance, nowhere are the problems of regional planning as acute as in the USSR. A more specific example is the economic utilization of the Baykal-Amur mainline area. It offers immense advantages, provided the work is carried out on the basis of new principles and takes the economic effect and the national economic return on investments into account. Understandably, the other countries of the community do not have this kind of problem. In this context I would like to stress that the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee's June session is an absolute novelty. However, attention was not focused only on the positive experience of the fraternal countries—certain experiments were also taken into account.

[Drabkin] Such as?

[Shilyayev] For instance, I do not think that the positive examples include inflation, which in certain countries has become an accompanying feature of economic transformations. In the Soviet Union it was said very clearly that the main purpose is to improve our population's standard of living and to achieve equilibrium between the quantity of goods and money. In this way the anti-inflation program has been anchored in black-and-white terms.

Both this and also other, similar programs testify to a basic fact: in elaborating the ways and methods of restructuring its national economy, the USSR proceeded from the peculiarities of the Soviet economy. It has a gigantic potential—but it has also accumulated considerable problems.

It is a paradox that we in the Soviet Union have not just started to discuss reforms (and, specifically, how to realize them) now—we began discussing them much earlier. Several variants have been "weighed" in our country—for instance in the seventies, when we worked out concepts for improving the management system of foreign-economic contacts and studied the role of profit as an index of economic activity...

Many ideas (and the USSR is truly the country with the most extensive experience in socialist construction) have attracted attention in other countries of the community, where they found concrete form. On the other hand, at a certain stage of the life of society (as the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized), our own country began to mark time. And in this situation many constructive ideas failed to become reality.

[Drabkin] Why?

[Shiryayev] Apart from other things, because the enterprises themselves had to decide on their own what to do with their manpower resources, whereas the solution should have been sought at the national level. And there are quite a few such examples....

If we sum it all up, the result shows us that many ideas born in the USSR, but which have not been realized there before, have attracted interest in other countries of the socialist community and were tried as experiments. Now they are being implemented in the Soviet Union, even though—naturally—on a different scale and under different conditions....Thus one can speak of the dialectics of a situation, of "secondary interest."

It would not be right to underrate the importance of individual aspects of what the socialist countries have achieved. But, on the whole, the construction of the national economy as is now emerging in the USSR is our own construction.

[Drabkin] A new economic mechanism is now taking shape in the Soviet Union. This must obviously be reflected in cooperation with the CEMA member states. Is there no danger of conflicts between the Soviet economic mechanism and the mechanism of the CEMA countries' mutual cooperation?

[Shiryayev] This does pose a problem. In the Soviet Union a progressive mechanism for the economy has emerged and is being realized; undoubtedly, its parameters far surpass the mechanism that has emerged within the CEMA framework. That is why such great hopes are being invested in the "CEMA reform." Naturally, the reform must take into account the reality of the economies of all CEMA member states, including that of the Soviet Union—the largest of the CEMA partners.

[Drabkin] That means that the mechanism which came into being in the course of the almost 40 years of CEMA's existence has played a certain role....

[Shiryayev] There is no doubt that it has played a positive role. This cannot, indeed should not, be doubted. All the more so, since many principles of organizing cooperation have been tested by life and will remain valid also in the fsture mutual cooperation of the socialist countries. However, this does not make the new approach any less topical.

The Soviet Union is demonstrating steps reaching far in to the future on a bilateral basis, regardless of whether they are interenterprise relations or joint associations. However, I repeat that all this is on a bilateral basis. CEMA has not yet adjusted to such activity. And this means that such an adjustment must be made.

Pyadyshev on Progress in Agreeing INF Treaty

PM021245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Weighty Accord"]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister's 10-day visit to the United States will go down as an important page in the history of modern diplomacy, B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, stated at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 29 September. At a routine briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current issues of international politics he stated that the weighty accord achieved in Washington and the constructive dialogue in New York—in which more than 50 foreign ministers and representatives of public and business circles of many countries were involved—have injected the world community with a healthy dose of good will and supplied clear evidence that the new political thinking is becoming embodied in world politics. The background of the Soviet-U.S. accord and the profound ideas expounded in M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees for a Secure World" have given new inspiration to the work of the 42d UN General Assembly Session.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the USSR and U.S. delegations at the Geneva talks have begun vigorous work to develop the Washington accords. The ministers have set the task of completing the elaboration of a unified draft treaty on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles by 22 October, when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Moscow begins. The pace of recent days in Geneva gives hope that the delegations will meet the target date. The first 4 of the proposed 16 articles of the draft treaty have already been agreed upon so far.

Various opinions have been expressed in France regarding the Soviet-U.S. accord, and negative assessments prevailed initially, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed. The initial reaction of the country's prime minister was bound to cause alarm. France's position, however, is expressed by its president. In this respect Francois Mitterrand's address to a cabinet session in which he expressed satisfaction at the achievement of agreements in principle in Washington and expressed his complete support for the agreement is of key significance. Other French leading figures have been making statements in the same vein.

UK Officers Inspect GDR-USSR Exercises

PM031603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "ADN Report"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct—As ADN reported yesterday, the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has announced to the CSCE member states the results of an inspection carried out on GDR territory 10-12 September 1987. During that period joint exercises were held between the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army, exercises which had been announced in advance.

At the United Kingdom's request, four British officers were given an opportunity to inspect military units and staffs of the Soviet Army and the GDR National People's Army in the region of Ludwigsfeld, Wittenberg, Cottbus, and Wilhelm Pieck Stadt (Guben), and also to talk with military servicemen. They were allowed two helicopters and all-terrain vehicles to carry out the inspection.

The note presented to the GDR Foreign Ministry by the British side points out that in the region in question the inspection group found no violations of the provisions of the Stockholm document on the prior notification and observation of certain types of military activity, the ADN report says.

U.S. 'Pressure' on Japan at Washington Talks

PM041332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Multipurpose Pressure"]

[Text] Washington is the venue for the latest meeting of the leaders of the U.S. and Japanese military departments. This time Kurihara, chief of the National Defense Agency, has arrived for talks with Defense Secretary Weinberger at a very difficult moment for Tokyo. This is not only because Prime Minister Nakasone's term expires in October. American congressmen are angrily calling Japan a "freeloader." They say it is getting rich on trade with the United States, yet is in no hurry to share the military burden in the Persian Gulf like the other American allies.

Talking again and again about the huge imbalance in Japanese-American trade in Tokyo's favor and threatening to restrict the access to the American market for goods from the Land of the Rising Sun, Washington is using trade and economic friction to obtain military-political concessions from its partner. The pressure is applied in several directions at once. First, Weinberger insists that Japan acquire from the United States a new multipurpose fighter-bomber for its air force. A consortium of five Japanese companies thinks that 100 such planes could and should be built by their own efforts. But the Pentagon chief wants this tidy sum of some 7 billion dollars to go to the American corporations Mcdonnell Douglas and General Dynamics.

Second, by way of compensation for the damage which the firm Toshiba Kikai supposedly did to U.S. security by selling a few milling machines to the USSR, Weinberger demands Japanese participation in the development of new antisubmarine systems in order to restore "technological superiority" to the Pacific allies.

Third, the Pentagon is demanding the acceleration of the construction of the military airfield on Miyake Island, which the local population are staunchly opposed to. They tell the Japanese that the expansion of their own armed forces will make it possible gradually to cut back the American military presence. However, the reverse is happening. After the reequipping of the Misawa air base for F-16 fighter-bombers, a training airfield was demanded for deck aircraft from the aircraft carrier "Midway," assigned to the Japanese port of Yokosuka.

Lastly, the question is still being repeated: How does Japan intend to help with the U.S. convoy operations in the Persian Gulf? Tokyo expresses readiness partly to pay the expenses, or correspondingly to increase its contribution to the maintenance of American bases in Japan, or to allocate 4 billion dollars for Latin American regimes that Washington is interested in strengthening.

American pressure is nothing new at such meetings. But it has perhaps never before been so intensive and multifaceted. Japan is reaping the fruit of its one-sided orientation toward the United States—in trade and economic matters as well as in military-political matters.

No Declaration on Olympic Nonparticipation

LD031938 Moscow World Service in English 0331 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Yuka Perika of Finland writes: I'm a big fan of the Olympics and I'd like to know whether the Soviet Union will take part in the Seoul Games.

Well Yuka, as of today the Soviet Union has made no official declaration that it will not take part in the Seoul Olympics.

West Seeks Signs of Threat to Glasnost

PM011021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 87 Second Edition p 6

[Anatoliy Karpychev "Political Diary": "Sympathies and Antipathies"]

[Text] There is one thing you cannot deny the Western mass media—their ability to present facts. Particularly if these facts are about life in the Soviet Union and present a view of our restructuring and glasnost.

Pravda readers will remember the article "We Are Given a Motherland Once, Until Death Itself" (21 August). It prompted a broad response and some of the letters to the editorial office have been published. Both the article and the responses were noticed in the West. As a rule, the Western press usually follows up this kind of attention by clamoring: "Glasnost is over." As this thesis is most frequently aired when the West dislikes something about our attitude to so-called "human rights defenders" and those for whom "the Soviet Union has become a transit point," this time the interpretation of the article about the motherland followed a somewhat different course.

They cited the article—in their own way, it is true, misrepresenting some aspects and placing the emphasis wherever it was most to their advantage. For example, the civic sincerity of the judgments presented by the author of the article ("...some of us are somewhat intoxicated with the possibility of saying openly") was presented as a "hue and cry" by the newspaper, and the ultimate effect was to make it seem as if the author is worried that "glasnost is only playing into the hands of the anticommunist West," while the readers' letters allegedly prove that "the argument over glasnost is becoming increasingly acrimonious." Staffers of the BBC Russian service reached these conclusions at least.

Opinions on the article "We Are Given a Motherland Once, Until Death Itself" in the interpretation given by some of the Western mass media once again reflect their great desire to compromise glasnost and present a distorted picture of it to their readers. What is the root of this desire? The whole point is that there is a real, growing interest among all strata of the population abroad in the changes being made in our country and in our initiatives in the international arena. People sympathize, and sympathy is a dangerous thing. Sympathy is destroying... the image of our country built up from stereotypes, slander, and sometimes unconcealed hatred.

It is highly undesirable that our country should be viewed with sympathy. That is why a real attack is being launched against restructuring and glasnost. A fairly subtle attack, I must admit. Those behind it are aware that it is not within their power to reverse the restructuring process in the Soviet Union. But they have a different aim in mind—to prevent their readers and listeners from forming a true impression of the Soviet Union and instill in them their own version of restructuring and glasnost without destroying the image they have created of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," "totalitarian state," and "enemy" with whom any agreement can only be reached with the aid of nuclear muscle.

To all appearances, they have set themselves the task of forming a powerful front... against our restructuring process. Old and new stereotypes are being used. For example: Restructuring will make the Soviet Union an even more dangerous enemy; restructuring will be at variance with Soviet working people's interests and lead to unemployment; restructuring will change nothing in the human rights sphere; restructuring is not meeting with approval in other socialist countries; restructuring will not last long as there are so many people opposed to it. In short, try if you can, reader, to understand what is really happening there, in the Soviet Union.

Our domestic and foreign policy is being compromised by heavy artillery and small arms fire. A real consolidation of forces is in progress to ensure that the Soviet

concepts of "restructuring" and "glasnost" that have broken through to the West are stripped of their true meaning. At the same time, their own democracy, their own "openness," their own strengths, and their own "public diplomacy" are being lauded. In other words, they are saying: Here they are, here are the real values, and the world must take its cue from them and not from the Soviet models.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger spoke in Cheyenne at the beginning of September. As usual, he urged people to be on their guard toward the Soviet Union. He frightened them by saying that there is a clear desire everywhere to deny the obvious threat posed by the Soviet Union. He allowed himself to brag a little: We now have the best armed forces in the world, he said. They have the best equipment available in the world and operate in a democratic system which has created the strongest, freest state in history, and he would be prepared to place this above... glasnost.

Former CIA director Stansfield Turner also decided to compare U.S. "openness" with Soviet glasnost in *The Christian Science Monitor*. His article was supposedly on the subject of on-site inspection and medium-range nuclear forces, but he did not fail nevertheless to term the Soviet Union "a closed society inclined to repression," expressed doubt as to "who knows how long glasnost will last," and urged that, with the aid of inspections, the opportunity should not be lost to "open up one of the most closed societies on earth."

But they themselves make our society "closed" or open"—this has been going on for 70 years. Sometimes they "open up" our country in ways which simply confound all common sense. I have no doubt that the master of the White House and his assistants would be indignant if Soviet leaders began building up their own picture of life in the United States on the basis of American... anecdotes. It is not simply absurd, it goes against all common sense. But the President actually said in one of his speeches that he had begun to "collect stories which Soviet citizens tell one another that demonstrate their great sense of humor and also their cynical attitude to their own system..."

If we are talking about anecdotes, perhaps the saddest is that certain forces (I would like to quote from M.S. Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World") are trying to persuade the world that the path to the abyss is the best one to take and that nuclear weapons have made it possible to avoid a world war. This, let it be frankly said, is not a subject for anecdotes.

...But let us return to *Pravda* publications and readers' responses. We love our socialist motherland, are proud of its achievements, and will allow no one to insult its name. The majority of our readers have made their opinions plain with regard to those who do not value our country. In vain does the British newspaper *The Times* complain that Moscow is allegedly preventing people from leaving the country with the deliberate intention of gaining concessions from the West. In vain does *Deutsche Welle* claim that "Marxism is finished" and has disappeared from Soviet newspapers and journals. And in vain do people conclude from *Pravda* publications that the dispute surrounding glasnost in the USSR is becoming increasingly "acrimonious." Yes, there is debate, there is criticism of shortcomings, there are arguments... These are all normal processes in the context of socialist democracy and glasnost, and in this respect everything is clear to us. But something else is also clear: All our successes are going to provoke even greater hostility to restructuring and glasnost among those disposed to confrontation.

United States & Canada

U.S. Response to Gorbachev Speech Cited

PM051433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[Roundup of own correspondent and TASS reports for 3 October: "Strengthening Security"]

[Excerpts] The speech of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has evoked a broad reaction throughout the world. Leading statesmen and public figures and the news media of foreign countries are evaluating the proposals put forward by the Soviet leader for a radical reduction of the level of military confrontation in the Arctic region as part and parcel of the Soviet policy of restructuring international relations with a view to establishing a comphrehensive system of security. [passage omitted]

Washington—the proposals set forth by M.S. Gorbachev in Murmansk have evoked everything but a clear-cut reaction in Washington. On the one hand, the Reagan administration is playing a waiting game, while prominent experts here have described the Soviet initiatives as constructive and very promising.

Forced to respond to the lively interest which the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has attracted, the U.S. State Department has declared through its spokeswoman P. Oakley that it has not yet received the full text of the speech and therefore prefers to refrain from "detailed comment." Nonetheless, clearly in an attempt to warn against hopes for a positive response from Washington, Oakley added: "However, we have noted that the Soviet Union has long sought to restrict the Western freedom of navigation in international waters and airspace in such strategically important areas as the Baltic, North, Norwegian, and Greenland Seas." From further remarks made by Oakley it follows that the United States is not yet ready to discuss the questions raised by M.S. Gorbachev.

U.S. Ships Heading for Farsi Island

LD040613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (TASS)—In the Persian Gulf an Iranian frigate approached a U.S. Navy ship and locked its firing control system radar on it. On Saturday evening a Pentagon spokesman announced that after a radio warning was transmitted by the U.S. ship, the frigate turned its radar away. The ships parted without shots, indicated the spokesman for the U.S. military department.

AFP and AP report that the *La Salle* — the flagship of the U.S. squadron in the Persian Gulf — has separated from the main group of U.S. ships and set off for the northern part of the Gulf toward the Iranian island of Farsi. It is accompanied by the commando helicopter carrier *Guadalcanal* and two frigates. The ships are in a state of enhanced combat readiness. Observers believe that this maneuver is connected with the possibility of Iran beginning hostilities against Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, which are supporting Iraq.

It is also reported that on Saturday a group of Iranian military launches set off toward the important oil refining center of Al-Khafji on the shores of the Persian Gulf. The center is controlled jointly by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. However, the taking off of aircraft belonging to an unidentified country forced these launches to turn back.

In the southern part of the Gulf, U.S. warships have escorted through the Strait of Hormuz another Kuwaiti tanker, which is now in the Gulf of Oman.

Possible U.S. 'Preemptive Strike' in Gulf

LD041333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The situation in the Persian Gulf remains, as before, tense. U.S. ships have headed for the Iranian island of Farsi. Our correspondent, Aleksandr Levchenko, will give more details of the situation in the region:

[Levchenko] Throughout the Arab east, alarm is growing in connection with U.S. attempts to use the UN Security Council resolution regarding the conflict as cover for a demonstration of military force and intervention of one form or another in the war between Iran and Iraq. Indeed, the danger from mines is already so great for oil tankers that the U.S. naval forces could manage quite well with just minesweepers and a few frigates to protect convoys. However, the number of U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf and its environs, including a battleship, cruisers, an aircraft carrier, and a helicopter carrier, now exceeds 40. In political circles of the Gulf countries, the Pentagon statement regarding a possible preemptive strike against Iran has been met with alarm. A good many facts have come to light which attest that Washington is keeping its Navy in the Gulf precisely in case of such a development of events. For example, the battleship and cruiser computers have already been fed a detailed map of Iran indicating targets for naval artillery and cruise missiles. The ships captains have received an order from U.S. Defense Secretary Weinburger to open fire on all ships which, in the opinion of the command, are threatening shipping.

Reagan To Veto Senate Defense Budget Bill

LD031650 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS—TASS Correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentyev reports:

After months of intense debates the U.S. Senate Friday approved a bill detailing the Pentagon's budget in fiscal 1988, which began October 1, by 56 votes for and 42 against.

The bill provides for the defense department to get 303 billion dollars in the next 12 months.

A defense authorization bill passed by the house last spring sets the appropriations at 289 billion dollars, while the administration has requested 312 billion.

The Senate and House bills differ also in some other essential points and the differences will have to be settled by the Congressional Conference Committee.

Both bills include provisions for cuts in spending on the "Star Wars" program and other arms control amendments such as a ban on funding for strategic arms in excess of the limits defined by the SALT-2 treaty.

The congressional position has aroused the acute displeasure of the White House. Less than an hour after the Senate vote President Reagan issued a special statement, announcing that he would veto the bill.

The President said he objected primarily to two provisions, one compelling his administration to abide by the traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty (the White House believes itself entitled to adopt a "broad" interpretation of this documents unilaterally so as to speed up the "Star Wars" effort) and the other binding it to comply with the SALT-2 treaty.

The House bill has similar amendments.

Observers agree that the future of the authorization bill is very uncertain. The conference committee will have to clear away some 400 differences. If the President vetoes the bill, a no less than two-thirds majority will be needed in either house to overrule the veto. However, 38 out of the 100 senators last month said they would back the President, which allows his supporters to hope for success and for Congress to make fundamental concessions and drop some of the important provisions on arms control.

Weinberger Declines to Meet with Yazov

LD032108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has declined an invitation from D. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, to meet in Geneva within the framework of a regular session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission. This has been officially stated by a Pentagon representative. The invitation from Yazov was handed to Weinberger in Washington during recent talks with E. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The proposal for the meeting, as reported recently by a USSR Foreign Ministry representative, was aimed at a discussion of problems concerning compliance with the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty and certain other aspects. The Pentagon representative reported that while turning down the invitation from the Soviet minister, Weinberger has offered Yazov a meeting this month in Washington.

Bush Addresses Spanish Base Issue

LD041859 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 4 Oct 87

["Partners or Masters?"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS—By TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov:

The U.S. leadership has again made it clear that it does not intend to take into account the position of the Spanish side at the talks on reducing U.S. military presence in Spain, which are continuing for many months now. This conclusion is prompted by a statement made by U.S. Vice-President George Bush at a press conference in Brussels on Saturday, October 3. The United States does everything possible to listen to their arguments, but they should listen to U.S. arguments as well, said "Number two" in the American Administration (who hopes to become "number 1" in future).

"Their" arguments, which Mr Bush recalled, boil down to the results of the referendum held in Spain in March last year. Only 52 percent of the voters spoke in support of the continued membership of NATO. Moreover, they specified their consent by three conditions: non-participation in the bloc's single military structure, the preservation of the country's non-nuclear status and reduction of U.S. military presence.

As for the American arguments, the vice president reduced them to two arguments: The preservation of large-scale presence of the armed forces on the territory of Spain meets the interests of the Atlantic alliance and its reduction will only increase imbalance in terms of conventional armaments of the two blocs. He thus admitted that the interests of the Atlantic alliance (in American interpretation) must be put above the national interests of NATO member countries and that the NATO leadership was allowed to ignore the will of the electorate. Mr Bush passed in silence the fact that the number of countries in Europe where the U.S. military personnel is stationed is much higher than that of the countries with the Soviet military personnel.

The American military bases were set up on Spanish territory in accordance with the agreement which Washington concluded with Franco in 1953 when the "cold war" was at its highest. Caudillo, who needed support for the authoritarian regime he set up, paid for the U.S. Government's support by allowing it to use the land of his country for the purpose of preparing a war against the Soviet Union. But even this rabid anticommunist later regretted that he had gone too far.

As is clear from a diary by Lieutenant General Francisco Franco Salgado Araujo (the dictator's cousin), Caudillo was especially concerned over the fact that he had allowed the Americans to set up a large air force base in Torrejon, several kilometres from the capital. Franco's relative quotes him verbatim: "On completion of the contract under which the Torrejon base was leased it seems necessary to move the U.S. Air Force facility farther away from Madrid. At one time I agreed to set up the base (In Torrejon), when it was widely believed that the Soviet Union did not have such powerful weapons. Today the situation looks quite different."

The Americans are holding on to the Torrejon base more than to anything else. The 72 F-16 planes, stationed there, are capable of carrying nuclear weapons (the Spanish Government practically has no chance to check how strictly the USA complies with its promise not to bring such weapons to Spain). According to press reports, in the event of a war, these planes will be flown to other American base (Incirlik in Turkey and Aviano in Italy), and replaced with strategic bombers. The communications systems at the Torrejon base are widely used at present to transmit orders from the U.S. Air Force command to bombers which are permanently aloft over Europe with their nuclear cargoes.

Justifying the U.S. stand at the talks with Spanish representatives, Bush said that the matter involved contacts between two sovereign states. However, the USA obviously puts its own sovereignty significantly higher than the sovereignty of its partners.

Yurchenko Discusses CIA With NEW TIMES

LD011628 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—"Since March last I have been holding my previous post in a Foreign Ministry department ensuring security of Soviet representatives abroad", Vitaliy Yurchenko said in an interview to the weekly *New Times*. More than two years ago he became the target for a CIA provocation. "I spent in a hospital and in a sanatorium the first six months after I returned home. Psychotropic preparations that I was forced to take by the CIA had an adverse effect on my health", he said.

V. Yurchenko said he was not likely to make a business trip abroad soon. "First, this is not recommended by physicians. I am still under their care. Second, the possibility of a repeated provocation cannot be discounted. My escape cost some persons their jobs, and such things are not forgiven by the CIA," he said.

Among other people kidnapped by the CIA V. Yurchenko mentioned first secretary of the USSR Embassy S. Bokhan kidnapped in Athens and prominent Soviet scientist, expert on "nuclear winter" V. Aleksandrov kidnapped in Madrid. The weekly adds several facts from its own files: During the Montreal Olympics in 1976, CIA agents tried to kidnap member of the Soviet team S. Nemtsanov. Soviet citizen, member of the Secretariat of the International Cocoa Trade Organization L. Panchenko was killed in Switzerland in 1979. The circumstances of his death remained unclear. Diplomat V. Kuzichkin disappeared in Iran in 1982. Journalist O. Bitov was kidnapped from a hotel suite in Venice in 1983. He was also stuffed with various psychotrophic preparations, but he succeeded in returning to the USSR.

Vitaliy Yurchenko began to study the effect of psychotropic preparations on human mind. He got convinced that he had been among many whom it was sought to turn into "the Manchurian candidate". (This expression gained currency in 1959 after the novel of this name by Richard Condon came off the press. It was about how an imprisoned American soldier was conditioned in a special centre in Manchuria to be turned into 'a remote control killer'). V. Yurchenko confirmed that the material he is collecting now might enable him to write a book.

He spoke in detail about methods by which he was conditioned in CIA jails: "A person whose senses are dulled is brought into a hiding place, is stuffed with narcotics and interrogated. Then he is left in peace for some time so that he could recover somewhat. Then the effort at persuasion is started, the riches are promised. If one remains unmoved, everything is started all over again. And the person is told that he has already been given up in the USSR and is viewed as a traitor. The person is told that under the impact of psychotropic agents he had "revealed" some important state secrets. At the same time information is "leaked" to the press through some CIA veteran or journalist connected with the CIA that a certain person asked political asylum in the USA or in Britain. Then the person dulled by narcotic preparations is given some anti-Soviet concoction to sign. If he refuses, his signature might simply be forged".

"If the person does not yield and demands that he have a meeting with Soviet representatives and threatens with revelations against his torturers, he might be killed or reduced to insanity, be turned into a 'vegetable'. I was told, for instance, about a Pole who was 'unduly recalcitrant'. He has been turned into a 'vegetable' and is now kept in a CIA mental hospital".

"Soviet citizens who managed to escape from the clutches of the secret services, just as myself, had been said to become traitors. If there is no news from Soviet persons who disappeared, this means that they had been hidden well and subjected to conditioning. Maybe some of them are no longer alive or else have been reduced to such a state where they can no longer be regarded normal," Vitaliy Yurchenko said.

U.S. Actions in Bogatyy Case 'Disgraceful'

PM031848 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Blinov report: "The Disgraceful Actions of the U.S. Authorities: Press Conference at the USSR Embassy in Washington About the Fate of a Soviet Diplomat and His Family"]

[Text] Washington—Soviet diplomatic spokesmen spoke about the disgraceful actions of the U.S. authorities on a question which directly concerns human rights at a press conference held in the USSR Embassy in the United States. It is a question of the fate of USSR citizens A. and L. Bogatyy and their children, who, in circumstances which are not yet clear, have become, in effect, prisoners—in this case the word clearly should not be placed in quotation marks—of the U.S. authorities on U.S. territory.

On 22 September 1982 the diplomat A. Bogatyy, a staffer at the Soviet Embassy in Morocco, disappeared with his family in Rabat. Their personal possessions were left untouched in their apartment. The USSR Foreign Ministry and Embassy immediately took steps to find the Bogatyys, but to no avail. The Moroccan authorities firmly declared that they had nothing to do with the Soviet citizens' disappearance. Inquiries were addressed to the foreign ministries of France, Britain, Spain, and Canada, but they too answered in the negative. Twice — in 1983 and 1984 — the International Red Cross Committee was appealed to. But it too had no information about the missing family.

Specific inquiries were also addressed to the U.S. State Department. In 1982 and 1983 the State Department several times replied with the standard formula: "As a result of an investigation by the State Department and the appropriate U.S. departments it has been established that A.N. Bogatyy and his family are not on U.S. territory and nothing is known about their fate."

However, it later emerged that the Bogatyys are in the United States. On 6 September 1984 Shoemaker, deputy chief of the USSR department at the U.S. State Department, told the Soviet Embassy the following: Bogatyy and his wife had asked the State Department to organize an urgent meeting for them with representatives of the Soviet Embassy. This was arranged for 1130 hours on the following day, but did not take place. Early in the morning of 7 September this same Shoemaker stated that the Bogatyys had "changed their minds," and on 10 September he claimed that they were refusing to meet embassy representatives at all.

The State Department subsequently ignored, in effect, the persistent and repeated demands for official Soviet representatives to be granted an opportunity to meet with the Bogatyys and satisfy themselves personally of their intentions. The holding of such a meeting is provided for by the generally accepted norms of international law and also directly, in the form of the consular convention between the USSR and the United States. The refusal to hold such a meeting is a direct violation of these norms. Finally, it is a violation of the humanitarian rights of the parents and close relatives of the missing family: They are entitled to know their fate.

The U.S. authorities' claims that the Bogatyys themselves do not want such a meeting were refuted by a telephone call to the Soviet Embassy. On the evening of 15 September 1987, after working hours, L. Bogataya telephoned the Soviet Embassy and asked for help in the return of the Bogatyy family to the motherland. She gave a telephone number and asked to be called back urgently. "Provided, of course, that they call me to the phone," she added.

However, it did not prove possible to make contact with the Bogatyys again—the telephone was not answered. When the Soviet Embassy once again demanded a meeting with the Bogatyys and referred to the telephone conversation, State Department representatives promised to give an answer by 30 September.

Why did the American authorities need those 2 weeks? It is not hard to guess when you know about a number of other similar cases: The U.S. authorities, by deliberately postponing a meeting between consular workers and Soviet citizens who are in a difficult position, have used that time to bring gross psychological pressure to bear on them, the main thrust being: If you do not stay in the United States, you will be "punished" at home.

But even this new space of time was clearly not enough for the U.S. authorities—they once again stated that the Bogatyys were refusing a meeting. The Bogatyys' relatives in the USSR, in particular A. Bogatyy's father and brother, are extremely concerned about the family's fate. On 19 September they sent letters and telegrams to the U.S. President and secretary of state, but have received no reply. Letters from them handed to the U.S. ambassador in Moscow on 22 September have also remained unanswered. Bogatyy's father — a participant in the Great Patriotic War and a sick old man — is under extreme psychological strain. He is suffering and is rightly indignant at the actions of the U.S. authorities, who are not only not allowing embassy representatives to meet with his son, but are blocking telephone communications and denying him, as a father, the basic humane opportunity to telephone his son, talk with him, and hear his voice.

"This is a blatant violation of elementary human rights. Verbally, the U.S. authorities state that they are not obstructing the return of the Bogatyy family to the USSR, but in practice they are delaying the resolution of this question on far-fetched pretexts," Ye.G. Kutovoy, counselor-envoy at the USSR Embassy in the United States, stated at the Washington press conference. "It is quite obvious that this position is sharply at variance with the U.S. authorities' numerous verbal declarations of their supposed commitment to observing human rights and the established norms of relations between citilized states."

"The Soviet side continues to insist on an immediate meeting with the Bogatyys, and until we are given the opportunity for a personal meeting with the Bogatyys we will have the right to consider that these Soviet citizens are being forcibly detained in the United States against their will," the Soviet spokesman stressed.

The telephone number given by Bogataya—703.241.15—belongs to a telephone zone in the state of Virginia in which the southern part of Washington is situated. The Pentagon, the CIA, Dulles International Airport, and numerous residential suburbs hidden in the green southern vegetation are located there. After the press conference I called the number. In answer I heard the moderated tones of the automatic telephone answering system: "The number you have dialed is disconnected. We have no further information." Literally half an hour after the press conference at the USSR Embassy, the regular State Department briefing was held. The first questions put to State Department representative P. Oakley were about the fate of the Bogatyys and the U.S. authorities' conduct in this matter. In reply she referred to the same old story: "They do not want a meeting."

"To whom does the telephone number the Soviet Embassy gave you belong, and why is it disconnected?" I asked P. Oakley.

"I do not know."

"Can you guarantee that the U.S. authorities are not subjecting the Bogatyys to gross psychological indoctrination, as has been done more than once to other Soviet citizens?"

P. Oakley replied that she was not prepared to answer the questions raised at the Soviet Embassy press conference—"We will come back to them later."

Another striking fact cannot be ignored. Both the press conference at the USSR Embassy in the United States and the State Department briefing were attended by dozens of U.S. reporters. The leading television companies had cameras there, but neither the daytime nor the evening news programs said anything about the Bogatyys or the actions of the Soviet Embassy in seeking a meeting with them. Nor did *The Washington Post*, published the next morning, carry any reports on the subject.

Does the fate of a whole family mean nothing to them? Finally, is the foreign policy aspect of what is happening of no interest? The problem of humanitarian rights is an element of considerable importance in the two countries' bilateral dialogue. What kind of unknown hand interfered in the work of the "independent" U.S. organs of mass information? What is the purpose of this conspiracy of silence? Is it not an attempt to conceal from the U.S. population facts testifying to unseemly conduct by the U.S. authorities? Or do they perhaps want to isolate the Bogatyy family and not allow them to learn that their relatives and official diplomatic representatives of the USSR are looking for them and seeking a meeting with them? The question of what has happened to the Bogatyys and what their intentions are can only be clarified by a personal meeting with them, and the U.S. authorities should ensure that such a meeting takes place, under all legal norms and the law of humanity.

'Right-Wing' Hostility to Arms Accord Noted

PM021155 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Single Edition p 5

[I. Ignatyev and O. Polyakovskiy dispatch: "Shout From the Housetops. Conservatives' Maneuvers Over Soviet-U.S. Accord"]

[Excerpt] Washington—[passage omitted] Pat Robertson is the only person among those seeking nomination as the Republican Party's presidential candidate who constantly reminds people of his closeness to the Lord, but he is certainly not the only one who, in preaching vehement anticommunism, has pounced on the accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Pierre du Pont, former governor of Delaware, has accused Reagan of "opening the window of trustfulness" which he himself had closed 7 years ago.

"The agreement divides Europe and the United States. It leaves the Soviet Union's potential in conventional arms untouched," declared Jack Kemp, former professional football player and now a congressman. He described the accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles as a "nuclear Munich" "posing a danger to NATO," and the missiles themselves as "a key link in the chain connecting the defense of Europe with America's strategic nuclear guarantees."

U.S. Vice President George Bush is so far the Republicans' only potential presidential candidate to have publicly declared his unconditional support for the accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Addressing a convention of the National Federation of Republican Women in Orlando (Florida) on 19 September, Bush declared that an agreement on medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles "will lead for the first time in the nuclear age to a reduction in the arsenals of nuclear arms and to the destruction of an entire class of these terrible weapons." Bush named "broader progress in the arms control sphere" among the goals of his election campaign.

Robert Dole, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate who is also seeking the Presidency, took a cautious stand in Orlando and in other speeches. "Some say it is a mistake, others that it is a step forward. I believe it is a step in the right direction. But skepticism can only be welcomed," Dole declares, adding that he does not believe that Reagan can sign "a flawed agreement." "None of us has seen the treaty," the senator remarked.

Time magazine predicts that stubborn resistance to ratification can be expected in the Senate when the agreement is signed. The weekly warns: "The treaty could well find itself under fire from conservative Republicans who do not trust any agreements with Moscow, and from liberal Democrats seeking to disprove accusations of spinelessness toward the Soviet Union."

The conservatives' attacks have already begun, and not only from aspirants to the seat in the White House. They are being echoed by the U.S. right-wing press and Republican legislators. "I have doubts that observance of the agreement can be monitored," Senator Malcolm Wallop anxiously says. "It will lead to the destruction of NATO," says Senator Jesse Helms, sounding the alarm.

Critics "on the right" are joining forces with critics "on the left," accusing the administration of the fact that the accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles ignores the USSR's alleged advantage in conventional arms in Europe. Democrat Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said in an ABC interview: "I am not enthusiastic about this agreement. I would give it a C minus. It is wrong to eliminate nuclear weapons in Europe while preserving the Soviet Union's advantage in conventional arms."

However, the White House is confident that the agreement will be ratified. There are now between 20 and 28 senators who might oppose ratification, but 34 votes are needed to block it. A high-ranking White House spokesman, who agreed to be interviewed provided that he was not named, emphasized in conversation with us: "We are on the way to a solid and sensible agreement. We have no reason to fear criticism from either the right or the left. I can frankly say that such attacks were expected."

"We do not believe," the spokesman continued, "that the attacks will have any impact on the agreement. We have answers to the majority of the fears."

How does the administration intend to answer the overt opponents of the accord and those who express various kinds of fears? The U.S. military has already begun drawing up plans to build up weapons arsenals in compensation for the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles due to be eliminated. Pentagon officials report that, to compensate for these losses, the U.S. Navy is planning to increase the number of its sea-based cruise missiles from 125 to 758 by the mid-nineties. The U.S. Air Force and Army intend jointly to develop a reusable missile system with a range of 120-140 miles. The Air Force wants to purchase 392 F-15E fighters, which the Pentagon calls an "excellent nuclear carrier."

In addition, the Air Force is thinking of abandoning plans to remove 150 B-52 strategic bombers from the arsenal and, instead, to reequip them as carriers of cruise missiles armed with nonnuclear warheads. Such plans, *The Washington Times* reports, will be discussed at a series of NATO conferences scheduled for November.

Dobrynin Meets With U.S. Businessman

LD031840 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin received President of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council James Giffen at the latter's request. James Giffen noted that numerous U.S. businessmen approved of the arrangement to hold in the autumn of this year a summit meeting between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan. In this connection the hope is expressed that this important meeting will set the beginning to real disarmament and will make it possible to reach other arrangements in this area which will have a beneficial effect on all the spheres of relations between the two countries, including commercial and economic relations. James Giffen said that the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council will exert vigorous efforts to promote this process. It was noted that a certain progress has been achieved in this but it is clearly insufficient. The conversation passed in a businesslike constructive spirit.

Satellite Links U.S.-USSR Space Scientists

LD032035 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—Millions of television viewers watching today for the first time a program in which Soviet and U.S. space experts exchanged views via a satellite link could conclude for themselves how feasible the daring dream of a trip to Mars has become.

The show, recorded last summer in the space pavilion at Moscow's exhibition of economic achievements of the USSR, was premiered by Soviet television in time for the 30th anniversary of the launching of the Soviet Sputnik tomorrow.

Whereas previously during such TV hookups scientists effectively addressed large audiences rather than one another, explaining and popularizing new achievements of research, now a considerable share of the time was devoted directly to a scientific discussion.

The exports exchanged plans, showed mockups and drawings, including those of Martian rovers, and discussed possibilities for joint work.

Well-known American astronomer Carl Sagan recalled that Soviet space pioneer Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy and Robert Goddard, "father" of the U.S. space program, had both dreamed of missions to Mars.

He added that now nearly half a century after, the two countries were very close to planning real scientific and engineering activities that would lead them to the enigmatic planet.

He painted a picture, which he said could fire the imagination of all mankind, of U.S. Soviet and other scientists walking on Mars and looking for traces of life there and of people of Earth being able to follow their adventure live on television.

There were sceptics at the show as well. Prominent Soviet sci-fi writer Arkadiy Strugatskiy, for one, strongly objected to the idea of any costly missions to Mars as, he said, mankind should first spiritually mature.

It should first develop near-Earth space, build satellite cities and factories and wait for new technologies and new principles of travels, he added.

None of the optimists ventured to predict when a visit to Mars would take place as, they explained, it really had to be prepared very thoroughly. But they still were in the majority.

Soviet Academician Oleg Gazenko said in concluding remarks: "As we get to know space, Mars included, more closely, we come to get a much better idea of ourselves, our place in the universe, our origins and our future."

U.S., Soviet Media Figures View 'TV Bridges'

PM021325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 7

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "So, the Dialogue Continues"]

[Text] New York—Let me start with congratulations. Vladimir Pozner and Phil Donahue should be congratulated: In the huge ballroom crowded with probably a thousand people at the Waldorf Astoria—one of New York's toniest hotels—they were presented with medals awarded by the "Society for a Better World." The award was made for the contribution they have made to ensuring that, as Ted Turner, the society's founder, put it, "People's lives are more secure and more hopeful."

I believe Ted Turner needs no introduction, but I will recall anyway that he is president of the Turner Broadcasting Corporation—the company that was behind last year's "Goodwill Games" in Moscow. He has conceived a whole host of projects and is pursuing most of them. One of them is a 7-hour documentary entitled "Portrait of Russia." The film has already been shot, is currently being edited, and will be broadcast next March.

"We spent more than a year on it," Turner told me. "It is a film about nature, beauty, culture, and people. There is no politics in it. There is nothing bad about Soviet people in it... But before making the film we made another—'Portrait of America.' Now nobody can accuse us of indulging in pro-Soviet propaganda..."

"Ted, when you introduced Pozner and Donahue to the journalists a few minutes ago and explained why the medals were being awarded, you said that Vladimir and Phil devote their skills to destroying stereotypes and ignorance—that is, to destroying what, in your words, 'helps to divide U.S. and Soviet citizens.' How successful do you think the efforts of Pozner and Donahue have been?"

"I think they have succeeded. It is thanks to them that paranoia about the Soviet Union is starting to diminish and signs of a thaw have appeared."

"What is your next step? What will your next programs be?"

In answer to my questions Pozner said "We are still working on ideas," while Donahue hinted that the ideas were already being implemented, but he did not want to discuss them prematurely.

"OK. So tell me, Phil, how did Americans react to the TV bridges that you and Vladimir hosted, and what was the reaction to your own series of programs made in the Soviet Union?"

"If we had put TV bridges to the vote, 75 percent of Americans would have voted for them and only 25 percent against."

"In your personal opinion have you been successful in destroying the stereotypes?"

"I don't think that with a few programs we can destroy stereotypes that have grown up and been established for decades. It will take years to do that. But I think there has been progress. Many Americans who saw the shows later told me that the Russians look like us. I think that now we have actually started learning more about each other it'll be harder to drop bombs on each other. Do you hear what I'm saying? After all, we'd have to drop them on people just like us."

"Phil, I have to ask a question that is of great concern to many Soviet viewers. In our country the TV bridges have been seen by almost 200 million people, whereas the U.S. viewing figures are somewhere in the order of 20 million..."

"It seems to me that the fact that the bridges are so popular in your country ought to please you: It shows that Soviet people have an interest in world events that Americans lack. Soviet people are more curious about the United States than Americans are about the Soviet Union. I say that with no particular satisfaction. We know very little about the outside world..."

"It strikes me," Pozner added, "that there is another reason too: Americans just don't know about the existence of the TV bridges. The TV bridges must be advertised. We must, as they say in the United States, 'sell the product.'"

This idea that the TV bridges had been insufficiently "marketed" in America—more than any other, a country where advertising is "king"—was actively pursued by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting observer at an extremely interesting conference held last week in Tarrytown, 20 miles north of New York. The conference was interesting first because it was wholly devoted to Soviet-U.S. TV bridges—both those already held and, above all, those yet to come. This was the second such conference. The first was held this January. If they are held so often it is because they are very important. This importance was stressed by the makeup of the participants—eminent TV producers, directors, public figures, journalists, and—this is particularly worth noting—ranking representatives of the USIA: Stiven Raynsmit [name as published], chief coordinator of Soviet-U.S. cultural exchanges and presidential adviser; and Alvin Snyder, leader of the USIA's TV Department.

Second, the conference—which was organized by the "Council for Exchanges Among Citizens" and financed by the Rockefeller family among others, was interesting because of the thoughts, proposals, observations, and ideas expressed and voiced at it. Many proposals concerned the content, subject matter, and format of future TV bridges. I personally considered the idea to limit TV bridges to 1 hour of air time to be a very effective one. You will agree that some recent bridges seemed overly long.

The format could consist of dialogues between specialists in a certain specific area—opthalmologists, for instance—there could also be dialogues between ordinary people.

There are no limits to the subject matter. It was proposed that there be a discussion on glasnost and restructuring not only in the Soviet Union but in the United States. Although Stiven Raynsmit said this with a smile, he should be taken seriously. "In 1988," the presidential adviser said, "there will also be restructuring in the United States: Presidential elections will be held and a new administration formed." It was proposed that there be a discussion on on the campaign against alcoholism and AIDS, on teenage crime, and on environmental protection. I repeat—a large number of topics were raised.

One thing is surprising: In Moscow I repeatedly heard sharp criticism from viewers—both ordinary viewers and not so ordinary viewers—about the way the Soviet participants in the TV bridges behaved. Not all of them, of course, but some of them. It was said that they were not well enough prepared, were not dressed properly, were not sitting up properly, made a hash of what they were saying, and went on too long. There were all kinds of complaints, basically. Yet the Americans who saw the same TV bridges said that the U.S. participants slipped up. They cited the very same reasons: not sitting up, incorrectly dressed, unprepared...

Incidentally, the idea that the Americans were unprepared for serious discussions with the Soviet participants was particularly stressed by Raynsmit.

"Steve, do you think our side outdid yours?" I asked him.

"The TV bridges that have been held went well—on an equal basis, so to speak. In most cases. But I think that the bridges could be better. They could be a model of how dialogues between our countries ought to be conducted. If we just try to score points in arguments, we're going about it the wrong way..."

One other idea expressed by the presidential adviser struck me as curious: In Raynsmit's view it is necessary to increase many times over the appropriations for "civilian diplomacy," making it a "key tool in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy." This, it seems to me, is a substantive fact: Clearly departing from the cherished principle of "letting the private sector take the initiative," the Washington administration would like to bring exchanges between citizens in our two countries—including exchanges on TV bridges—under its unconditional and strict control. Why? Maybe because then the exchanges would be easier to maneuver in the direction it requires? We shall see. For the moment I just want to reemphasize that the desire to take the initiative away from the private sector in whatever area is something of a rarity for the Reagan administration. If it is done, it means that there are very potent grounds for so doing...

Canadian TU Delegation Arrives in Moscow

PM021427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Sep 87 p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A delegation from the leadership of the Canadian Confederation of National Trade Unions, headed by M. Gautier, secretary general of the confederation, arrived in Moscow 26 September for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

China

Rogachev in Beijing for 'Political' Talks

LD050755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 5 Oct

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (TASS)—Igor Rogachev, USSR deputy minister for foreign affairs, special representative of the Soviet Government, arrived in Beijing today to participate in the Soviet-Chinese political consultations. He was met at the airport by the special representative of the Chinese Government, Qian Qichen, PRC deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. Oleg Troyanovskiy, ambassador of the USSR to the PRC was among the welcoming party.

The next round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations will begin on 6 October.

TASS Cites XINHUA on Tibet Unrest

LD031024 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 3 TASS—Unrest involving the loss of life has taken place in Lhasa, administrative centre of Tibet. The *New China News Agency* (*Xinhua*) reported that on October 1 when the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China had been observed, "a small group of separatists, including Buddhist monks" had held a demonstration under the slogan of the creation of independent Tibet". A police station and several cars were set on fire. The news agency reported that fire had been opened at security troops and passers-by from the firearms captured from the police.

According to the preliminary data of *Xinhua*, six people were killed and 19 policemen were wounded. *Xinhua* reported that the police had been ordered to refrain from opening fire.

The Chinese press attributes the developments in Lhasa to the Dalai Lama's visit to the U.S. *Xinhua* recalled his recent speech in the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress in which he had called for the creation of "independent Tibet". The newspaper *Renmin Ribao* wrote that Tibet was an integral part of the People's Republic of China.

Support for Sino-Soviet Cooperation Noted

OW040237 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Mulatov commentary]

[Excerpts] When the People's Republic of China was founded, the Soviet Union was the first country to extend recognition and establish diplomatic relations with it. Thirty-eight years have passed since the founding of the PRC. It is encouraging to note that since the people's regime was founded, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, have scored numerous social and economic achievements in the initial stage of socialist construction. [passage omitted]

A major reform is being undertaken in China in order to fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system. We are glad, because the reforms in China and the Soviet Union are similar in many areas. [passage omitted]

Let us be reminded that in the past China and the Soviet Union accumulated rich experience through close cooperation and assistance. Objective conditions are now ripe for the two countries to comprehensively exchange construction experience, to advance social development, and to hold constructive debates on socialist theories and practice. In the past few years, trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries has been expanded. The people of the Soviet Union are happy about this. In addition, [words indistinct] new situation, the two largest socialist countries are striving to eliminate the nuclear threat, promote disarmament, and seek a firm guarantee of security for the peoples of all countries. To achieve this goal, the Soviet Union and China can coordinate their actions in international affairs under many circumstances on the basis of equality and principles. Further promoting the traditional friendship between the peoples of these two great countries and strengthening their cooperation in the interests of peace and socialism is a principled policy the Soviet leadership pursues in its relations with China and is supported by the entire Soviet people.

Chinese Friendship Group Visits Tashkent

OW040456 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the PRC-USSR Friendship Association is continuing its visit in the Soviet Union. Among the members of the delgation are some famous Chinese architects and urban construction experts. They visited Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek, for 3 days. [passage omitted]

Xue Baoding, director of the Chinese Institute of Urban Planning and Construction and a member of the delegation, talked about his impression of Tashkent. [passage omitted]

On the purpose of the visit, (Xu Jiuzhou), head of the delegation, said that the primary purpose of the visit is to develop friendly relations iwth the Soviet people, including the Uzbek counterparts of the delegation members.

(Xu Jiuzhou) added: We have seen that Uzbek's capital is very beautiful. After our return home, we will relate our impression to the people. We hope that we can constantly exchange experience with Soviet urban planners. During our meetings with Uzbek designers, we learned a great deal of useful experience.

Soviet Official on Youth Group Cooperation
OW012305 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Interviewed by station reporter (Petov), (Abel Kolatuyev), responsible person of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, described the development of relations between the youth organizations of the PRC and USSR.

[(Abel) is heard briefly, speaking in Russian, fading into Mandarin translation after a few seconds] He said: This is a special year for friendly relations between the youth organizations of the two countries because the traditional relations between the two organizations have been further promoted. For example, at the invitation of the China Youth Travel Agency, a Soviet youth delegation paid a visit to China not long ago. Members of the delegation, after visiting various places in China, became acquainted with the actual conditions in which Chinese youths were taking part in China's socialist modernization drive. At the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation, a delegation of a Soviet youth organization will pay an official visit to China at the end of this year. We believe that this visit will further promote friendship between Soviet and Chinese youth and will help them expand cooperation in the interest of world peace.

(Abel Kolatuyev) continued: It was an honor for me to be able to visit China last August as a member of a Soviet delegation. I was impressed to see that Chinese youth are interested and conscientiously participating in an endeavor to realize China's socialist modernization. [passage omitted]

Petrov Comments on U.S.-Taiwan Relations
OW041441 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Petrov Commentary from the "Current Events and Commentaries" Program]

[Text] Events concerning U.S.-Taiwan relations last week were neither numerous nor scanty. Delegations from two U.S. states visited Taiwan, and groups of Taiwanese and U.S. bankers held negotiations abroad. These events indicate a trend toward long-term stable relations between the United States and Taiwan. Our station's observer Petrov has the following comments on this:

Washington has quietly continued to pursue its sternly abandoned policy of developing all-around relations with Taiwan. The more than 50 treaties and agreements signed between the United States and Taipei are still valid at present. Up to now, Taiwan has remained one of the principal trade and economic partners of the United States. Essentially, the fact is that the Pentagon is making all-out efforts to help build up the militarist potential of Taiwan, and the United States is employing the diplomatic strategy of speaking to its partners from a position of strength, which means using a lever to apply pressure of one kind or another to force the other side to give in. In its dealings with China, Taiwan is just such a lever. On the (?route) of U.S. imperialist expansion to the Asian coast, Taiwan is the point nearest to China. In the Pentagon strategists' plan, Taiwan is always a center for anti-China activities and a tool to obstruct China's socialist construction. Once extraordinary circumstances occur, this unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States anchored near the Chinese coast may be called upon to play an even more active role. When Washington has to make a choice between maintaining good-neighborly relations with China and supporting the Taiwan ruler, the authorities on the other side of the ocean have decided to choose the latter without the least hesitation. Moreover, they hope to kill two birds with one stone. This is an adventurist policy, which may aggravate the tension in that region.

The flexibility shown by the Chinese leadership in solving the Taiwan issue has won high praise. On the other hand, however, Taipei has refused to accept even the compromise proposal. Obviously, Taiwan is stubborn because it has support from Washington, or probably it is acting in accordance with the latter's order and instruction. Anyway, healthy international relations can be established in the Far East only on the basis of the concept that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a Chinese province. This is the firm, consistent position of the Soviet Union.

Beijing Forum on Population, Development Ends
PM031447 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent V. Tomilin report: "Urgent Measures Essential"]

[Text] Beijing—The second conference of the forum of Asian countries' parliamentarians on questions of population and development has completed its work in the Chinese capital with the acceptance of the "Beijing Declaration." Official representatives and specialist demographers from 23 countries and a number of international organizations who took part in it discussed current problems of the interlinkage between demographic position and economic development, the condition of the environment and the population's food supply.

Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, noted the significance of conducting a rational demographic policy in the countries of the Asian Continent, where 2.8 billion people live at the present time. Many Asian countries, he said, are carrying out a policy of limited population growth and have achieved notable success in work to lower the birthrate. But a turning point in the tendency for excessively fast population growth has still not occurred.

The conference's final document stresses the necessity for the parliamentarians to work actively in solving urgent demographic problems, to eliminate illiteracy and poverty, and ensure peaceful conditions of labor and life for the Asian peoples.

Northeast Asia

MPR's Batmonh Receives Murakhovskiy

LD031546 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Oct 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast; report over video]

[Text] In Ulaanbaatar, Jambyn Batmonh has received Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leading the Soviet Government delegation at the 23d session of the Intergovernment Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During the conversation, further deepening and improving cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia was discussed. Attention was drawn to the need to implement the agreements reached during the meeting between Comrades Gorbachev and Batmonh.

DPRK Official on U.S. 'Provocations'

LD051348 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 TASS—The responsibility for rising tension in the Korean peninsula rests squarely with the U.S. side that continues with the policy of military provocations in that region, said Yi Tae-ho, chief delegate of the Korean-Chinese side in the Military Commission on Truce in Korea, major-general of the Korean People's Army. In a statement published here today he refuted as utterly in conflict with facts the allegations by the U.S. representative in this commission that the DPRK violates the armistice agreement and deliberately exacerbates the situation in the peninsula.

A report by the Korean-Chinese side circulated as an official document of the U.N. Security Council points out that since July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987 the United States committed over 44,000 violations of the armistice agreement. Among them are those involving the opening of fire from automatic guns at Korean People's Army posts, peasants doing farm work, and other dangerous incidents which the U.S. side was compelled to admit.

The statement also strongly denounces the attempts by the U.S. representatives in the commission to exploit for their political ends the upcoming summer 1988 Olympic Games and under the pretext of ensuring the security of these games to boost U.S. military presence in South Korea.

To ensure lasting peace in the Korean peninsula, the DPRK came forward with a proposal for a stage-by-stage reduction in armaments and with other peace bids and exerts every effort to realize them. Washington should scrupulously abide by the agreement on truce in Korea and respond positively to the DPRK's peace steps, Yi Tae-ho stressed.

Kim Il-song Thanks USSR for Message

PM041446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[Message from DPRK President Kim Il-song: "To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade A.A. Gromyko, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] I express deep gratitude for the sincere congratulations and warmest wishes sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet people on the 39th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

Our people greatly value the fact that the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet people have assessed highly our republic's successes in socialist building and expressed solidarity with the efforts of our party and government to bring about the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, the attainment of peace in Korea, and its peaceful unification.

Let me take this opportunity to express confidence the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop still further in the spirit of the accords reached at bilateral meetings at summit level.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK

USSR To Decide on Seoul Olympics by 17 Jan

LD042257 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 4 Oct 87

[From the "Moscow Mailbag" feature]

[Text] [First announcer] One more question from (Frank Rodeo), Junior. Will the USSR and other socialist countries boycott the 1988 summer Olympics in Seoul?

[Second announcer] Like many other countries, the Soviet Union did not originally approve of the choice of the venue for the 1988 Olympics. The choice, however, belongs to the International Olympic Committee, and we have to respect it. The trouble with Seoul at the moment is two-fold. First, it is the internal situation in the country that is rife with disturbances and political violence on the part of the authorities. On the other hand, there is now an ongoing controversy with regard to

sharing some events with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is claiming a right to host some of the events. Hopefully, both of these problems can be settled.

As to Soviet participation in the 1988 Olympics, the National Olympic Committee of the USSR has already accepted the invitation to the winter games in Calgary, and Soviet athletes are busy training for the Seoul Games. The official response, however, will be made no later than 8 months before the games, that is, before 17 January.

Japanese Dietmen at RSFSR Supreme Soviet

PM021251 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Japanese Parliamentary Delegation in Moscow"]

[Text] On 26 September V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of Japanese parliamentary deputies representing the country's different political parties. The guests were informed in detail of progress in the large-scale reforms of our country's economic and social life, the expansion of the democratic foundations of socialism, and the deepening of socialist people's power. A thorough exchange of views took place on current international problems and also on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet Union's expressed a desire to establish relations of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific and technical, and cultural areas. Our countries could also actively cooperate to strengthen security and trust in the Asian-Pacific region and, therefore, in the entire world.

It was stressed creating a climate of trust between our countries is possible only if the obstacles to expanding and strengthening Soviet-Japanese relations artificially created by the Japanese are eliminated. Such a line would accord with the interests of our countries' peoples and the interests of international peace and security.

T.G. Ivanova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, S.I. Chistoplyasov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.M. Vinogradov, RSFSR foreign minister, and other RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies were present during the conversation.

The delegation placed a wreath at V.I. Lenin's mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The Japanese parliamentarians visited Zvezdnyy Gorodok and had a conversation at the Economics Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

A dinner was given in honor of the guests, on behalf of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Japanese Defense Chief Visits U.S.

OW020535 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Kalinin commentary]

[Text] Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, is scheduled to leave for Washington 1 October for talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. Military affairs analyst Kalinin writes:

Their Washington talks will likely focus on the selection issue for the next-generation support fighter [FSX] for Japan's Air Self-Defense Force [ASDF].

Five firms in Japan, led by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, first submitted their plan, but U.S. rivals, seeking unreasonable profits from the ASDF reeqipping program, found it against their interests. As a result, the United States is trying to have Japan settle on a U.S.-built plane and reach an agreement on the matter, under the pretext equipment of the two countries must be unified.

Weinberger has been trying to impose the U.S. will on the Japanese side. During his Tokyo meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone in June, the U.S. defense secretary directly linked the FSX issue to the serious anti-Japanese feelings in the U.S. Congress generated by the trade imbalance between the two countries. It appears his warning was effective. According to reports, Japanese corporations agreed to accept the U.S. FA-18 Hornet attack plane as the basic model for the FSX.

The defense chiefs of the two countries, at their imminent meeting, will only be writing into a document an agreement favorable to the United States.

The United States is also pressing for Japan's concessions over the issue of building joint systems for antisubmarine operations. U.S. reasons for formally bringing up this issue had something to do with the furor fanned by the Pentagon over Toshiba Machine. Regarding metal processing machines the Japanese company exported to the Soviet Union, the United States charged this enabled the USSR to build noiseless submarines and thus undermined U.S. security. Authoritative military experts in the United States and other countries indisputably proved the charges are preposterous. The Japanese Government, yielding to U.S. pressure, announced sanctions against Toshiba Machine and enacted a new law to increase control over trade with socialist countries.

The U.S. Government found this insufficient, trying to make Japan pay compensation for the alleged losses suffered by the United States. Weinberger asked the

visiting Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Hajime Tamura, to make Japan's latest technology in antisubmarine warfare available to the United States.

According to *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, this U.S. request also ranks high on the agenda for the Kurihara-Weinberger talks. Data published in newspapers indicates that Japan's agreement on this issue will cost Japan at least Y60 billion. Evidence indicates that Kurihara and Weinberger will also discuss the availability of Japanese technology other than that in antisubmarine warfare. They will undoubtedly take up other U.S. military plans as well. *Kyodo* reports hinted at this. According to the reports, Japanese and U.S. military experts will meet in Washington on 13 or 14 October—immediately following the Kurihara visit—to discuss concrete plans on using Japanese high technology products in various fields of military construction. The U.S. Government will probably demand Japanese concessions at this meeting as it did in the past.

Soviet Friendship Month Begins in Japan

OW022330 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] A month marking friendship with the Soviet Union, related to the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, started in Japan today under the sponsorship of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Association.

Participating in this program are various public organizations from all urban and rural prefectures of Japan.

During the month, a number of gatherings, symposia, discussion meetings, photo exhibitions, and Soviet film festivals are scheduled. A Koryak folk ensemble and other Soviet artists will give performances throughout Japan as well.

In October, preparations will begin in Tokyo to establish an institute for general research on Soviet perestroyka.

Group Demands Withdrawal of Export Controls

OW040310 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Report by TASS Tokyo correspondent Golovnin]

[Text] A group of authoritative social activists in Japan has launched a campaign to collect signatures to protest against the strengthening of discriminatory controls over economic exchanges with socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. Joining in this group are noted scholars and experts on international relations.

At a press conference held in Tokyo on 2 October, the group that announced a joint appeal demanding the abolition of the revised law on the control of foreign exchanges and foreign trade, adopted recently under U.S. pressure, would be presented to both the U.S. Cabinet and the Diet.

Tsutomu Ouchi, leader of this group and professor emeritus of Tokyo University, stated at the press conference the Nakasone administration has taken an unprecedented action by legalizing COCOM's discriminatory regulations that have functioned under the instructions of the United States. Mr Ouchi stressed the action will incite tension, it runs counter to the current trend of detente, COCOM is a remnant of the cold war era, the Japanese Government should withdraw from COCOM, and the U.S. Government takes advantage of COCOM, attempting to turn trade into a tool for directly obtaining its own profits. Participants in the press conference pointed out the United States is trying openly to destroy Japan's economic base by dealing a blow to major enterprises by strengthening all the sanctions and regulations.

Mr Ouchi stated the Nakasone cabinet's recent decision has caused great damage to Japan's trade with the Soviet Union and with socialist countries, and the decision to strengthen the COCOM regulations has made it impossible to carry out a large number of transactions of mutual benefit already signed. He stressed the Japanese Government's position has become a serious obstacle to developing peace-oriented trade necessary for strengthening both peace and mutual understanding.

New Japanese Envoy Calls on Rogachev

OW030051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0044 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 2 KYODO—New Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Toshiaki Muto told reporters here Friday that even though this is his first assignment in the Soviet Union, he will work for the development of Japan-Soviet relations with his fresh point of view.

Muto, former ambassador to Indonesia, arrived here Thursday and paid a courtesy call on Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev Friday afternoon.

Muto will start his official functions here after he presents his credentials to President Andrey Gromyko later.

During Friday's meeting, Rogachev welcomed Muto, saying that he hopes for closer bilateral relations under the new Japanese ambassador.

Muto extended Japan's invitation for Rogachev to visit Japan to attend the deputy foreign ministerial consultations between the two countries, scheduled for November in Tokyo.

Muto hoped Rogachev would promote mutual understanding during his first visit to Japan.

Dobrynin Meets Japanese CP Figure

LD040837 MoscowTASSinEnglish1726 GMT3 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—Today Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), received Hiroshi Kikunami, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

Some matters concerning relations between the CPSU and the JCP were discussed.

Hiroshi Kikunami expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for good arrangements to acquainting the JCP delegation with current reorganization process in the Soviet Union.

Japanese Vessels Leave Port Alexandria

OW040204 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] MENA reports three vessels of the Japanese Maritime self-defense force left Port Alexandria on Friday. These three destroyers—*Katori*, *Yamaichi*, and *Michiyuki*—stayed at Port Alexandria on a goodwill visit for 5 days.

Political commentators in Egypt say it is no accident these vessels appeared in the area very close to the Persian Gulf and that their visit is connected with strengthening the military force of the United States and NATO countries in the area.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

PRK National Reconciliation Policy Viewed

'Evidence of Goodwill'

LD031454 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The time has come when all internal problems of Kampuchea can be resolved by the Kampuchea people itself, without any outside interference. All the Kampuchean patriotic forces should unite for the construction of an independent, sovereign, non-aligned, and prosperous Kampuchea, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Kong Kom, said in an interview to a TASS correspondent.

The policy of national reconciliation is the striking evidence of the goodwill of the Kampuchean Government, of its awareness of high responsibility for the destinies of the country, sincere wish to fulfil aspirations of the people, the minister said. This policy rests on the principle of the solution of the Kampuchean problem in a peaceful way, by talks. It is aimed at rallying all Kampuchean patriots, who are striving to protect Kampuchea forever agaisnt the repetition of the tragedy it lived through in the recent past. This policy is aimed at ensuring cooperation of all the patriotic forces in the interests of construction of a new progressive society on the basis of equality and justice.

For eight years now our people has been waging the struggle against the grim consequences of genocide, for national revival, the minister went on. The country cannot yet ensure peace and complete stability as the criminal forces of genocide have not yet given up intrigues aimed at undermining the process of national revival and construction.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes the return home of many Kampucheans who were deceived by the enemy in the past. They joined the ranks of the builders of new life. The Kampuchean Government creates favorable conditions for Kampucheans staying abroad to be able to return to their country and serve it as best they could.

Guided by the wish to prevent any opportunity for the repetition of the grim times of genocide, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to meet with various groups of Khmers belonging to the other camp, and with their leaders, except for criminal Pol Pot and his associates, who perpetrated horrible crimes.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea holds that a letter of the seven former Khmer political leaders who now live outside Kampuchea, as well as Norodom Sihanouk's statement of September 18, meet the tendency for national reconciliation.

Dwelling on the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the minister emphasized that the successes reached in 1986-1987 give the reason to hope that the aims set in the program adopted by the fifth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, to reach a number of areas to surpass the pre-war level by 1990 will be achieved. At the same time, Kong Kom noted that the country still experiences many difficulties. Industrial equipment, cadres of technicians and managers are lacking, weather conditions have been unfavorable of late. The hostile activity aimedd at hampering the republic's development continues.

The foreign minister spoke highly of the present level of Kampuchean-Soviet relations. Our party, government, and people hold that versatile Soviet assistance and cooperation are among the fundamental factors of Kampuchea's rebirth and development, he said. He expressed the confidence that the further upgrading of this cooperation will be advantageous for both sides.

The country whose people suffered much, who never knew real peace and stability, Kampuchea strongly welcomes and fully supports the Soviet Union's far-reaching initiatives to ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. Together with other countries of Indochina, the People's Republic of Kampuchea exerts constructive efforts to turn south-east Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. This is our contribution to the cause of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, in the whole world.

Economic Progress Eyed

PM041330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Domogatskikh report under the rubric "Cambodia Today:" "Foundations for the Future"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, October—[passage omitted] In the years since the expulsion of the Pol Potites from the country, the people's power has made changes in the country's economy and in people's consciousness that arouse the sincerest respect among all friends of the people's Cambodia.

Each new day brings hopes and sorrows to this land—life cannot be made up only of joys. Every success, however small, in establishing the new way of life, every new school, or rice or rubber plantation, every graduation from a vocational school, is an inspiring sign that no dark designs of the PRK's adversaries can stop its progress.

Despite the colossal damage to the economy, the country today is fully self-sufficient in food. This year the areas of both dry-valley and irrigated rice have increased, higher-yield varieties are being used more widely, mechanization is being introduced, and variety testing stations are being set up. The roar of machines is heard more often in the solidarity groups' fields.

With the help of international organizations, two irrigation systems have been built in Kandal Province, providing moisture not only for the rice fields but for the rapidly developing cotton sector of the economy. A start has also been made on the construction of an irrigation system with pumping stations in the provinces of Pouthisat, Prey Veng, and Kampong Spoe.

After the country's liberation from the Pol Potites, I visited Kampong Saom Province where, during French colonial rule, a rubber plant for the processing of latex was built. On the site, I saw only ruins. During the American aggression in Indochina, the plant was bombed by U.S. aircraft, and what the bombs did not manage to destroy the Pol Potites finished off, believing that "their Cambodia" did not need a working class or industry. Early last year I again met with engineers and workers from the young republic and with Soviet specialists, who have not only restored the plant but redesigned it.

Engineer Prom Vichet [as transliterated] said:

"You see how much new equipment has come from the Soviet Union?" He pointed to containers which had just been delivered from the sea port. "This is a real friendship project."

At the end of last year, the new equipment started working for the national economy. In the near future this plant, working on raw materials from the "Solidarity" company's plantations, will be the main center of the Cambodian rubber industry.

Cambodian industry is mainly small enterprises processing rubber and cotton, tools for agriculture, and goods for the population. Recent years have seen a rapid increase in the number of repair and craft shops, important to the country's economic life. In the first 9 months of this year, the six state and 1,700 small-scale enterprises in Phnom Penh—the republic's main industrial center—produced output worth more than 300 million riels, while the total volume of output from the capital's industry, as envisaged by the plan, will total some 500 million riels this year.

The economic, cultural, and social successes of the people's power strengthen it, enhance its prestige, and act as a magnet even for those who, deceived by hostile propaganda or under threat, have left the land of their ancestors.

The policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the PRK Government is attracting growing attention. In the name and interests of the people, the government proposes to unite all Cambodians in a single bloc, in which people will live and work side by side regardless of their past, class, or ideological and religious views. It has stated it is prepared to talk with all groupings, except the blood-soiled Pol Potites and their closest supporters.

These last are trying to discredit the PRK Government's humanitarian act and conceal it from those in refugee camps for more than 8 years now. But the voice of truth breaks through the walls of isolation, fear, and terror. It is increasingly difficult to contain the growing dissatisfaction of people deceived. Risking their lives, they are finding their way home. This year more than 4,000 people have come over to the people's side— people in whom only yesterday, reaction invested its hopes. The national reconciliation policy is a strong stone in the foundations for the flourishing Cambodia of the future. [passage omitted]

Hun Sen on Sihanouk

BK040430 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] The People's Republic of Cambodia is glad to hear former leader Norodom Sihanouk has decided to meet with representatives of the PRK and the tripartite Cambodian resistance groups.

This was stated by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, during an interview to the *Los Angeles Times*. Comrade Hun Sen noted that Norodom Sihanouk's decision conforms to the national reconciliation policy declared recently by the PRK.

Gromyko-Kong Korm Meeting

BK051135 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] During a meeting in the Kremlin on 30 September with Cambodian Foreign Minister Comrade Kong Korm, Soviet leader Comrade Andrey Gromyko highly valued the new initiative of the Cambodian Government. Our station observer has the following comments:

Cambodia is ready to meet Cambodian groups in conflict, as proposed by a group of exiled Cambodians. This step attests to the goodwill and desire to eradicate all obstacles toward reaching a political solution to the Cambodian problem—one acceptable to all factions involved. During their coming meeting, they may find a way out of the current situation and initiate a process to normalize the situation in the whole region.

According to some observers, conditions for such a cause have already been created through the national reconciliation policy announced more than a month ago by the PRK Government. This policy asks all patriotic Cambodians to unite to build jointly a progressive society on the basis of equity and justice, requiring all disputing Cambodian groups to meet and hold discussions on the basis of equity, noting the interests of each side.

Phnom Penh believes there should be no preconditions for such a talk and that each side may raise any point for discussion at such a meeting. What should be discussed is what to do and how to do it to end the conflict for the benefit of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

The PRK's initiative has brought about firmer confidence the Cambodian problem will be resolved successfully by the Cambodian people, without outside interference and pressure. Such an initiative is significant not only for this country. As noted by Comrade Gromyko during his meeting with the Cambodian minister in the Kremlin on 30 September, the Soviet Union believes this PRK initiative substantially contributes to the common struggle of peace-loving forces to eliminate regional conflicts and establish friendly relations and cooperation in the extensive Asia-Pacific region.

Along with other interested countries, the Soviet Union is prepared to contribute to a political settlement of the situation surrounding Cambodia, in the interests of the Cambodian people and to strengthen peace and international security.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko noted this clear-cut position was thoroughly demonstrated by the leaders of the two countries, Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Heng Samrin, during their meeting this summer.

Cambodia's policy on national reconciliation, winning growing support from the international public, makes us hopeful the Cambodian problem, which has caused tension in this region for the past several years, will be resolved permanently. Hostile forces then will no longer be able to raise the Cambodian problem as a pretext to cause confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

This will primarily affect Washington, which has financed the sabotage activities against the PRK. It is not without Washington's involvement that certain circles, including those in the ASEAN countries, have tried hard to obstruct implementing the national reconciliation policy in Cambodia. They have resorted to various steps to oppose the agreement reached between Vietnam and Indonesia regarding the informal talks of the Cambodian groups in conflict. This means they have opposed an agreement to help consolidate the national reconciliation policy. Those who have made such an attempt think only of maintaining conflicts forever and an atmosphere of confrontation in Southeast Asia.

We have enough cause to be optimistic of bright prospects for settling the Cambodian problem. Despite some obstacles, this work has progressed— progress can now be observed. This national reconciliation policy creates the hope concrete results will be achieved.

BRIEFS

Australia's Ashwin in Kremlin

Moscow October 2 TASS—Charles Robin Ashwin, Australian ambassador to the Soviet Union, presented his credentials to Georgiy Tarazevich, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today. Georgiy Tarazevich and Charles Robin Ashwin had a friendly conversation. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 2 Oct 87 LD*]

Near East & South Asia

Liberal Treatment of Refuseniks Promised

TA051107 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Refuseniks whose requests to leave the Soviet Union have been denied in the past will now be able to submit a new request to the Soviet emigration authorities, who will treat it liberally. This was said by Gennadiy

Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, to *Hadashot* this week. According to Gerasimov, the change will also apply to those who received negative answers for security reasons. The spokesman attributed the changes in emigration regulations to Mikhail Gorbachev's liberal policies. Meanwhile it has been learned that Mikhail Gorbachev has decided to free Ida Nudel as a special gesture before the summit with the U.S. president next month.

DRA Defense Minister To Visit USSR 5 Oct

PM031859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 87 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed profile of DRA Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi: "In Connection With Visit to Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General M. Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister, arrives in Moscow 5 October on an official visit at the invitation of Army General D. T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. [passage omitted]

Welcoming M. Rafi, Soviet servicemen express confidence that his visit to our country will promote the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the armies of the Soviet Union and democratic Afghanistan.

DRA's Najibullah on Development, Joint Ties

LD052042 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul September 4 TASS—By TASS correspondent German Kaykov:

The main task which is facing currently the Afghan people is to end the fratricidal war and to establish a lasting peace in the country, Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in a TASS interview. Nine months ago the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government proclaimed the policy of national reconciliation and found a political way of solving the problem. The efficacy of this policy already made itself felt. Its main achievement lies in the fact that it did not leave a single Afghan indifferent, because having opted for the peace policy, the people's power appealed to the heart of every patriot. People understood who was their friend and who enemy. Some 2,000 villages went over to the side of the government, 83,000 refugees returned to the country and over 6,000 representatives of once oppositional armed groups are taking an active part in the work of village, sub-district, district and provincial jirgahs and national reconciliation commissions. In this way, one of the main principles of national reconciliation, the principle of coalition which is born from the bottom, is vindicated in practice.

The discussion of the draft constitution is currently continuing throughout the country, the Afghan leader said. Some 15,000 constructive concrete proposals and additions have been made. The adoption of the main law will become an important factor in normalising the situation in the country and lay down legal foundations for the policy of reconciliation, which has notably enhanced the authority of Afghanistan in the international scene. The acceleration of the reconciliation process, the involvement of all mass organisations and patriotic forces of the country in it and the earliest establishment of peace and tranquility on Afghan soil—in this I see my main task as chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Najibullah said.

Commenting on Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Murmansk, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said that the Afghan people, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government warmly support the Soviet peace policy, and do everything on their part to bring the long-awaited peace to this region as well. The Soviet Union is a true friend which is always ready to come to help in a difficult moment, to render it selflessly and comprehensively, Najibullah said. Let me remind the now classic examples in the field of economic cooperation: the Kushka-Herat-Wandahar road, roads and tunnels through the Salang Passage, the Jangalak motor repair works, the Kabul house building plant and many others, which every Afghan knows and will never forget, he said.

At a critical moment for democratic Afghanistan, the Soviet Union sent to our country its limited military contingent to help the Afghans defend their state sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the homeland, showing thus adherence to treaty obligations. We express profound fraternal gratitude to the party and state leadership of the USSR and the Soviet people, the Afghan leader said. He stressed that the approaching 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a holiday not only for the Soviet people but also for entire progressive mankind and all revolutionaries worldwide.

The TASS correspondent asked a question: what has caused the fact that after the September 30 session of the Revolutionary Council you came to be named Najibullah instead of Najib.

Najib is short for Najibullah, the Afghan leader stressed. I was so called by my friends at the university and in the party. But when I was elected chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, i.e. head of state, the members of the Revolutionary Council expressed an opinion that I should be called by my full name.

Supports USSR's Peace Policy

PM051159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Najibullah Interview"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Oct—Now that mankind is faced with a dilemma—to be or not to be—the question of the struggle for peace has assumed paramount significance. The arms race being pursued by imperialism has brought the world to the brink of a catastrophe which threatens to destroy world civilization. And precisely this is why the question of peace and war has today become a question of life or death for everyone. But peace will not come about by itself. It is necessary to struggle for it. Everyone must struggle, struggle indefatigably and constantly. The Soviet Union and its Communist Party are in the vanguard of this struggle of progressive mankind. The peace initiatives advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Murmansk represent an all-embracing program for the creation of a safe world. Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, declared this in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The Afghan people, the PDPA, and the DRA Government warmly support the USSR's peace-loving policy and, for their part, are doing everything to ensure that long-awaited peace comes both to our region and to the whole planet, he emphasized.

The Land of the Soviets is a real friend. At a critical moment for Democratic Afghanistan the Soviet Union sent its limited military contingent into our country to help the Afghans defend the motherland's state sovereignty and territorial integrity, thereby displaying loyalty to its treaty obligations. We take this opportunity to express the profoundest, fraternal gratitude to the USSR'S party and state leadership and the Soviet people, the DRA leader said. He emphasized that the approaching 70th anniversary of the Great October is a festival not only for the Soviet people but for all progressive mankind and all the world's revolutionaries.

The TASS correspondent put a question: What has brought about that, following the 30 September Revolutionary Council session, you have started to be called not Najib but Najibullah? That is explained very easily, the DRA leader replied. At birth I was named Najibullah. Najib is an abbreviated form of Najibullah. It was what my university comrades and party comrades called me. But when I was elected chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, that is, head of state, members of the Revolutionary Council expressed the opinion that I be called by my full name. Evidently, they are right.

Interference Should 'Terminate'

LD050833 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 5 TASS—National reconciliation in Afghanistan and the return of the limited Soviet military contingent home will become possible only if the government of the United States and its allies terminate their armed interference in the affairs of our country, said Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA (People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) Central Committee.

Speaking in an interview to *Newsweek* magazine, the Afghan leader emphasized: "The basic problem is that the U.S.A. and counterrevolutionary banditory leaders, protected by the U.S.A., have not realized the true situation in Afghanistan and had never paid attention to the balance of forces. In response to our peaceful offers these counterrevolutionaries persistently demand from us only one thing: Unconditional surrender. People of the world need peace, not Stingers." (U.S.-manufactured anti-aircraft missiles—TASS)

Touching on the role of the U.S.S.R., Najibullah said: "Our friends in the Soviet Union have given us help at a very sensitive time and juncture in our history. The Soviet Union has always rendered all-round assistance and solidarity to the peoples of Islamic countries in their struggles for national independence and in solving their economic and defense problems vis-a-vis imperialist and Zionist onslaughts."

When the question of the cessation of interference and its nonresumption is solved then the limited contingent of the Soviet Union will return home, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee emphasized.

The same, Najibullah observed, applies to other problems, including the issue of the make-up of a new government.

But "at a time when interference and aggression is going on against our country should another government be formed?" the Afghan leader asked in conclusion.

Arms Suppliers to Dushmans 'Short-Sighted'

PM041341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin commentary: "Putting a Wrench in the Works"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has adopted a decision to supply the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with 120 mm heavy mortars and other types of modern weaponry. Reporting this fact, *The Washington Post* writes that these weapons will be in Afghanistan "by the time the snow begins to fall." The dushmans have already been supplied with hundreds of American "Stinger" and British "Blowpipe" anti-aircraft missiles. Since the beginning of the year they have been used to down six Afghan transport aircraft.

It is appropriate to ask why Western countries, particularly the United States, are supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with more and more new types of modern weapons? After all, almost 8 years of undeclared

war waged by internal and external reactionaries against the DRA have shown that a military solution to the problems surrounding Afghanistan is impossible. It is obvious that the way to peace in this country is to be found in national reconciliation on the basis of reasonable compromise between all the interested sides.

The DRA Government is concentrating its efforts in precisely this direction. It is taking important steps to democratize social life and involve representatives of the most diverse strata of the population in the country's management, including Afghans who, for one reason or another, have found themselves among those opposed to the peeople's power and taken up arms against it. National discussion of the new draft constitution is currently in progress in Afghanistan. Its articles stress that there is a worthy place in the new Afghanistan for everyone who cares about their country's future and is prepared to put an end to the fratricidal bloodshed and reject violence as a means of resolving domestic problems.

Despite the obstacles created by extremists from the counterrevolutionary camp and its patrons, the national reconciliation process is gathering momentum. Tens of thousands of armed opponents have come over to the people's power. This year alone, 80,000 Afghan refugees have returned home.

In a demonstration of goodwill, the DRA Government is doing everything possible to facilitate progress at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva. As has been said on more than one occasion, including from the UN rostrum, the Soviet Union sincerely wishes to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible. In this respect we have the full understanding of the Afghan leadership and the approval of all true friends of Afghanistan.

Washington and Islamabad love to weep crocodile tears over the "sufferings of the Afghan people." However, as soon as there is the slightest real possibility to end the bloodshed and settle the problems surrounding Afghanistan, they immediately put a wrench in the works of this process. The West's desire to prolong the conflict rather than extinguish it is apparent and the latest arms supplies are further evidence of this. But this is basically a short-sighted policy. Remote from the new political thinking and objective security requirements, it does not have any real future.

DRA's Wakil Comments on Geneva Peace Talks

LD032003 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 3 TASS—"The next stage of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva on the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan can become the final one. I hope that it will bring about the final results", 'Abdol Wakil, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of foreign affairs of the country, has said. He returned home after visiting Yugoslavia and Austria and attending the Geneva talks and a regular session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Wakil emphasized in an interview with the *Bakhtar* news agency that the fourth stage of the seventh round of the Geneva talks had brought closer together the stands of the Afghan and Pakistani sides. At the previous stages agreements in principle were reached on three out of four documents dealing with the political settlement, while in september, this year, progress was also achieved on the last question—the return home from Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops, Wakil said. He expressed hope that Pakistan would assume a realistic stand, would uphold its national interests and shake off foreign pressure. This will guarantee the successful outcome of the next stage of the talks.

The Afghan foreign minister spoke as well about the results of his visits to Yugoslavia and Austria. He pointed out that the talks with a Yugoslav minister had been held in a friendly atmosphere. Yugoslavia expressed its support for the policy of national reconciliation pursued by Afghanistan. Talks held in Austria were important for clearing the stands of the sides on a number of problems of mutual interest, Wakil said.

Touching upon the problem of the participation of an Afghan delegation in the work of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, Wakil said, among other things, that it had proposed to take part in the drawing up of a resolution of the General Assembly dealing with the situation around Afghanistan. According to Wakil, it is the only way to work out a document that could make a real impact on a political settlement.

Armed Opposition Group in DRA Surrenders

LD031846 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 3 TASS—An armed opposition group with a strength of about 5,000 has gone over to the side of the government in Fariab Province, in the north of the country. According to the *Bakhtar* news agency, the group headed by Abdorrasul Pahlawan controlled for many years some areas of the province. Abdorrasul Pahlawan said at a rally in the village of Faizabad that the policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the Afghan leadership and the desire to get back to peaceful life were at the bottom of their decision to give up the struggle against people's power.

The national reconciliation policy is meeting with broad response among the population. Thousands of residents of Kabul and other Afghan cities took part yesterday in the day of voluntary labour devoted to the coming all-Afghan conference of the People's Democratic Party

of Afghanistan. One of the main questions to be discussed there will be efforts aimed at a further implementation of the national reconciliation policy. On that day a number of social facilities were completed. After the work was over a ceremony of the opening of new literacy courses was held in Kabul.

October Revolution Seminar Ends in Damascus

LD032025 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Damascus October 3 TASS—The international symposium "The October Revolution and the renewal of the World" has come to a close here.

The participants in the symposium—representatives of communist, workers', and revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations and national liberation movements from more than 60 countries adopted a communique which says, in particular, that "The Great October Socialist Revolution had the most profound impact on the very essence of international relations".

At present, there urgently arises the need to work out a new political thinking, the communique points out. To remove the nuclear threat, and to fight for the survival of humanity have now become an urgent task of our times which involves the basic interests of all countries and peoples.

This also manifests itself in the need for a balanced development of the world economy, the protection of the environment, and work to fight hunger, backwardness and diseases.

The participants in the symposium welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement in principle to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles.

At the same time tensions in the world are still high. The threat of nuclear war has not yet been removed. The arms race goes on, and there exists a real danger of its transfer to outer space.

The policy of peace, which is being actively pursued by socialist countries and by the world national liberation movement, counters a different, aggressive, militarist policy of imperialism and its followers. Those forces stubbornly counteract a resolution of regional conflicts, including the Middle Eastern one.

The experience of the past years has shown in all obviousness that attempts at seeking a way out of impasse through separate deals not only fails to promote a settlement of the Middle East crisis but, on the contrary, complicates it still further.

The only real way towards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region on the basis of return of all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of a state of their own, is to convene an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of all the parties concerned.

It was not by chance that the idea of such a conference, which is being actively upheld by the Soviet Union together with Arab countries, is finding increasing understanding and support in the international arena.

A dangerous situation has developed in the Persian Gulf area through the fault of imperialism. The naval task forces sent to the area by the United States and a number of its NATO allies has strained the atmosphere of the Iran-Iraq conflict still further. It is possible to reduce tension only by political means.

The communique points out that profound changes, revolutionary in their nature, take place in all aspects of societal life in the Soviet Union. The readjustment is to bring socialism to a qualitatively new stage and is aimed at removing everything that hinders society's advance along the road of progress, at developing democracy, and at tapping to the full the huge creative potentialities of socialism.

The reorganization, the communique says in conclusion, is a direct continuation of the accomplishments of the Great October Revolution in present-day work. It will strengthen the potential not only of the Soviet Union but that of the progressive forces of the whole world as well.

Sub-Saharan Africa

CPSU Delegation Visits Angola 28 Sep

PM041335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Interparty Ties" rubric]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G.CH. Shirshin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tuva CPSU Obkom, left for Angola on 27 September at the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Luanda 28 September.

USSR, Madagascar Write Jubilee Messages

PM041405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The USSR and Madagascar exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 15th anniversary of their establishment of diplomatic relations.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram notes the strength and fruitfulness of the ties linking our countries and peoples and expresses confidence Soviet-Malagasy relations will enjoy further development based on the Declaration on the Principles of Friendly Relations and Cooperation.

Jean Bemananjara, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM], emphasized, having common ideals, the DRM and the USSR will continue to strengthen their close cooperation in all areas based on full equality, in the spirit of solidarity, and in the name of peace, justice, and progress.

East Europe

Historian Favors Katyn Massacre Inquiry

LD041632 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—A Soviet historian has for the first time openly mentioned the word Katyn in a Polish periodical and demanded from Polish and Soviet historians an explanation of the murder of around 15,000 Polish officers. In an interview with the Polish weekly *Polityka*, the head of the State Historical Institute in Moscow, Professor Yuriy Afanasyev, expressed his support for having the writing of history, in the course of perestroyka, start from completely new bases, and above all paying due regard to the facts and documents.

Nothing could be exempted from the search for the historical truth. There is no problem in Polish-Soviet relations that should be shied away from, "even Katyn, above all Katyn." Polish and Soviet historians have to concern themselves with this. They should do this together, or if they reached the truth independently, then each one on his own. [passage omitted]

CSSR's Husak Cited on Gorbachev Proposal

LD031951 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Prague October 3 TASS—Czechoslovakia shares the evaluation of the international situation given by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Murmansk and supports his peace initiatives, said Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovakia's president. He made this remark at Friday's congress of Czechoslovakia's Young Socialist League. The international situation remains complex. There are hopes but there is also risk. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries will continue to step up struggle for disarmament, nuclear one in the first place, for detente and to create a comprehensive system of international security. The majority of people on the planet support this struggle. But there are forces which pursue other goals and seek profit, superiority and the preservation of their positions.

Czechoslovakia passed through difficult trials in its history, survived the Munich agreement and Nazi occupation.

"We will never forget this. Our union with the USSR, our belonging to the socialist community and our peace struggle were born out of this experience," Gustav Husak said.

Hungary's Berecz Examines Reform, Glasnost

PM021603 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 39, 27 Sep 87 p 7

[Unattributed interview with MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz: "On Benefit of Cooperation and Damage of Blind Copying"]

[Text] *MN*: In the West one hears from time to time declarations made that the USSR is supposedly now trying to copy to model of the Hungarian economic reform, but is doing it with great delay. How accurate is this point of view?

J. Berecz: I think that the times when there was need to copy the experience of friends, are over. We, Hungarians, had to pay with political tensions for the period, when we thought that in Hungary we should do exactly as in the USSR. I think, this shows that we should not be copied blindly either. Even though it is undoubted that the different countries do have a lot of common, kindred features in the course of socialist construction. And each country can choose from among the know-how of a fraternal state whatever is useful for itself.

We agree in full with the stand of the CPSU Central Committee which says: each one does socialist construction, taking into account its own national conditions, and travelling from its own concrete needs. It is useful and necessary to learn from each other. But each one must decide for what and from whom should he learn.

The HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] has a rich know-how in introducing reform, both positive and negative. When some other fraternal Party puts itself the goal of introducing a major radical reform, it can draw, of course, on our know-how. We know the great interest the USSR displays in Hungarian agriculture. We can also teach others in questions of supply.

But, the USSR, of course, would not need to copy everything that we have, if only because of the difference in the size of the two countries. You've got different conditions and different circumstances.

MN: What, in your opinion, is of practical interest for the Hungarian People's Republic in our economic, social and spiritual perestroyka? Could you briefly characterize the approach to the changes in the USSR among the various strata of the Hungarian population?

J.B.: I must emphasize that there is now quite a leap in the growth of interest in Hungary in everything taking place in the USSR.

There used to be a time when the Hungarian press was criticized for reprinting word-for-word Soviet documents. Now we're criticized if we don't publish these documents in full. In such cases all sorts of rumours arise at once - what was deleted? What has been camouflaged? Maybe, something is done better in the USSR than in our country, and because of that the HSWP doesn't want the people to know these facts?

In the economy Hungarians are displaying the greatest interest in the processes of perestroyka and management problems. Hungary is very much interested in Soviet economy working effectively, because Soviet-Hungarian relations are very close. The problem of joint ventures is of special interest.

If we speak of spiritual life, Hungarians are most of all interested in how discussions are conducted in your country. What is glasnost, how it should be interpreted in Hungarian conditions, in what relation we used to be ahead of the Soviet comrades in this question, and in which they are ahead of us now.

As for the social questions - the Soviet people have merited better supplies and better life conditions a long time ago. And we can in some measure help to achieve this by our own practice, by our opportunities in production of food and light-industry goods.

MN: What do you think, is glasnost as a concept and a process understood in the same way both in Hungary and the USSR?

J.B.: Essentially, people treat this phenomenon in the same way, but there are some differences. Our goal is not just to find the shortcomings, or to rummage in the realities of today or of the past. We've passed that stage, in the main. Even though such a process cannot be regarded as ever finished. We're posing the task of mobilizing the people for practical deeds. Now the HPR [Hungarian People's Republic] is in a difficult economic situation. We are steering our press away from dampening people's ardour, and instead, asking it to show us the way out of our present-day complicated situation.

Not so long ago I was in Pecs, a miners' town. It was Miner's Day and, traditionally, we sat on the stage and the workers were asking us questions. One of the questions was - when shall we achieve in Hungary the same level of glasnost as in the USSR?

MN: And what was your answer?

J.B.: I answered that I was happy to hear the question, because it reflects the interest in Hungary in relation to the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, the question reflected an underestimation of the results which we've alreeady achieved in the questions of glasnost.

MN: We're working today to remove the "blank spots" from the history of our Party and state. This also deals with the history of our interrelations with the fraternal parties and socialist countries. Which, in your opinion, questions in the history of Hungarian-Soviet relations must receive new, objective coverage and interpretation? Is there room here for joint research and publications by Hungarian and Soviet scholars?

J.B.: We know practically everything, but I don't declare that we do know absolutely everything about the 70 years of the History of Hungarian-Soviet relations. (I'm speaking of the period since the time of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919.)

There used to be a rather painful question on the Hungarian internationalists who took part in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War in Russia. They say there were up to 100,000 such internationalists. It is a matter of great pride for us. The Soviet side did not display any special interest in the subject for a long time. However, the situation has changed in the last 20 years—joint research is done, books and collections are published both in Hungarian and in Russian. The latest such work is the joint publication—International Cooperation of the CPSU and the HSWP: History and Our Time.

Work is done, on the basis of new research, on the preservation of the existing in the USSR monuments and building the new ones. [as published] This provides us the grounds not to regard this subject as a "blank spot".

We know a lot, but not everything about the fate of the Hungarian emigrees in the USSR. But the Hungarian emigrees had no special fate. They shared the lot of many Communists who lived in the USSR in the 30s.

In the 50s Hungary got into the focus of the world's political life. The period can be limited to 1949-1956. No questions meriting attention existed at the period in Soviet-Hungarian economic relations. The problem, however, was in that at that period the Hungarian leadership had been copying the experience of the USSR.

The leadership, with M. Rakosi at the head, had painfully touched the people's feelings. It moved to the back the national symbols. And this is not a question of Soviet-Hungarian relations. It was a grave error of the then Hungarian leadership.

If we take the post-1956 period, I can say, already as a direct participant in the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, that we have no secret parts in the HPR-USSR agreements.

We've a lot to do in joint research on Hungarian-Soviet relations. This research is being done. The joint commissions on history and social sciences cooperate well. The forms of such cooperation need to be improved and expanded. In this sense I'm an optimist, because both sides wish to know everything about Soviet-Hungarian relations.

Dolgikh Receives Visiting SED Delegation

PM050850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of SED party workers headed by H. Wambutt, chief of an SED Central Committee department, was in the Soviet Union 28 September through 2 October under the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties. The delegation studyied the CPSU'S work experience and the practice of rational utilization and savings of electricity, fuel, and energy resources, and the development of nuclear power.

The German comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Department, Zaporozhye and Donetsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkoms, and the USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification and Atomic Energy, studied the work of a number of design institutes, and visited the Zaporozhye AES and the Starobeshevskaya GRES.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. V.M. Frolyshev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Department, took part in the conversation, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Joint-GDR Scientific Cooperation Body Meets

PM041409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 37th session of the Standing Subcommission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR was held in Berlin 28-29 September. The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by K.M. Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; the GDR delegation was headed by H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology.

Antonov Meets With Romanian Leaders 30 Sep

PM041359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep—N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, here today. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of expanding trade and economic cooperation and collaboration between the Soviet Union and Romania in the light of recent top-level accords.

A.K. Antonov also had talks with S. Andrei, deputy prime minister of Romania.

Romania's Anton, GNA Delegation Visit

Talks at Supreme Soviet

AU021946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMTx 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 02/10/1987—The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania: led by Ioan Anton, member of the State Council, who are paying a visit to the Soviet Union, conducted talks at the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with the chairmen of the two chambers, L. Tolkunov and A. Voss as well as with chairmen of the standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet legislative forum.

During their talks, both sides highlighted the need for a growing contribution on the part of the parliaments and parliamentarians in Romania and the Soviet Union to the implementation of the understandings reached by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, in 1986 and 1987.

Emphasis was placed on the important role of parliaments and parliamentarians everywhere in promoting the ideals of peace, security and understanding among all peoples.

During their visit to the Soviet Union, the members of the delegation of the Grand National Assembly were the guests of the Kazakh SSR and had interviews and conducted talks with deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR.

Conclude Visit 3 Oct

PM050852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly headed by I. Anton, member of the Romanian State Council, left Moscow for home 2 October. It was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

West Europe

Further Reportage on 'Initiative-87'

Gromyko, Cheysson Meet

LD022328 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko today received in the Kremlin member of the Commission of the European Communities Claude Cheysson of France, who arrived in Moscow the other day to join the group of representatives of the French public "Initiative 87."

The development of the process of the establishment of official relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community was discussed during a conversation that passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere. Claude Cheysson spoke of the state in which this process is now.

Andrey Gromyko noted it is hoped in the Soviet Union that the question of the establishment of official relations will at last be settled without artificial delays. The coming establishment of such relations is not the end in itself. Socialist countries are ready for it not in order to lower the level of bilateral cooperation with separate countries, members of the West European integration, including France. Quite the contrary, the development of CMEA-EEC relations is viewed as an additional lever that can promote upgrading also of bilateral cooperation in various areas.

Claude Cheysson raised the question of the Middle East settlement. He noted that France and the USSR now have, as earlier, many things in common in the assessment of the existing situation in the region. France, specifically, declares for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. Its convocation was proposed in the past by the Soviet Union. In the course of the past weeks Claude Cheysson visited Syria, Israel, Jordan. He said the idea of a conference on the Middle East settlement is gaining there an ever wider support.

Speaking of the situation in the Persian Gulf, Claude Cheysson noted that the dispatch of U.S. warships there would be counterproductive, as was the case with the dispatch of U.S. Marines to Lebanon.

Claude Cheysson. Facts show that the USA turned to be unable to offer a thought-out policy in this area. At the same time, the Soviet Union pursues a courageous and consistent policy.

Andrey Gromyko. The USA has been mixing up for long its own with foreign territorial waters. What sensible man will believe that U.S. vital interests have been affected in the Persian Gulf situated far away from the United States? The problem in the region can be resolved only through a political settlement precluding the use of force. In doing this, it is necessary to be guided by principles and the Charter of the U.N.

If we are to speak about the Middle East as a whole, it is necessary to call a broad international conference. We express satisfaction that France speaks out in its support. It should be said on the whole that the appeal of the USSR's idea is growing all over the world. One can say that this is a long way. But is the military way shorter? Regrettably, we do not see convincing signs of a change in the position on this question of Israel and the foreign forces on which it relies. It would be good if France put its prestige on the scale in favor of the conference.

The sides also touched on questions of nuclear disarmament. Claude Cheysson said that the understanding between the USSR and the USA concerning the elimination of two classes of missiles, in France's opinion, opens a prospect for signing an agreement which will be met with great enthusiasm in Europe as well as all over the world. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction with such an appraisal by France of this understanding.

Andrey Gromyko noted that the "Initiative-87" was an unprecedented event in the history of Soviet-French relations. Several hundred prominent figures of France representing different political trends have never before come simultaneously to Moscow. This action is assessed in the Soviet Union as evidence of the French public's great interest in our country. In the processes taking place in Soviet society, in Soviet-French relations to whose development these politicians and public figures of prominence make their contribution.

People in the Soviet Union proceed from the assumption that interaction and cooperation of the two powers—the USSR and France—are an important factor in European and world affairs, is in the vital interests of both peoples. These relations should be protected against any fluctuations, ups and downs, efforts should not be spared for Soviet-French relations to be making a positive contribution to ameliorating the political climate.

From the Soviet side, it was stressed that we want as ever to have good relations with France. This idea was clearly expressed by the general Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting with representatives of the French public on September 29. We will not abandon our policy of cooperation with France and hope for the same reaction on its part.

Claude Cheysson noted that the Soviet leader's speech to the participants in the "Initiative-87" was met in France with enormous interest.

Dobrynin Receives Mauroy

LD021144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had a talk with Mauroy, former French premier, president of the World Federation of

Twinned Towns, who is taking part in the trip to the USSR of a group of representatives of the French public, "Initiative-87." Mauroy noted that the speech by Mikhail Sergyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting with the representatives of the French public, made a profound impression on all those present. It was a friendly message to France and its people.

During the talk at the CPSU Central Committee, there was also an exchange of opinion on certain topical international questions, in particular on questions of reducing nuclear and conventional weapons, developing pan-European cooperation and Soviet-French relations, and on the role of twinned towns in Strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among peoples.

PSF Leader Jospin Visits USSR

Talks With Ligachev

PM021512 Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Sep 87 p 4

[Jean-Louis Andreani dispatch: "Lionel Jospin Has Meeting With Yegor Ligachev"]

[Text] Moscow—PSF First Secretary Lionel Jospin, on a visit to the USSR, had a meeting lasting almost 5 hours on Friday, 25 September, with Yegor Ligachev, number two in the party, Anatoliy Dobrynin, chief of the Central Committee International Department, and Vadim Zagladin, Mr Dobrynin's first deputy chief.

However, the anticipated meeting with Mr Gorbachev did not take place, and conflicting rumors are still circulating about the general secretary's health. Mr Jospin's hosts explained to him that Mr Gorbachev "was resting" in the south of the country and had not received anybody at his vacation resort, although he is continuing to work during this "rest."

Mr Ligachev took Mr Gorbachev's place as Mr Jospin's main interlocutor. Mr Ligachev, who is Central Committee secretary in charge of ideology, is regarded as the guardian of dogma. This is the impression the French socialists received. Mr Ligachev, who emphasized the CPSU leadership's unity, used the "same words" as all the Soviet leadership members with whom the delegation met when he explained the policy of glasnost and restructuring, but he did so in a very "firm" tone.

Mr Jospin said to him he gave the impression of wanting things to change in the Soviet Union but "in an orderly way." Mr Ligachev did not deny this and tried to defend and illustrate the notion of socialist order.

In reply to the CPSU number two's explanation of the Soviet internal situation, Mr Jospin described the French situation in the context of the coming presidential election, notably relations between the PSF and PCF, of particular interest to his interlocutors.

With regard to the disarmament negotiations, Mr Jospin said the French Socialists are satisfied with the "double-zero option" agreement. Mr Ligachev expressed surprise at the attitude adopted by "some French political leaders," mentioning Mr Chirac in particular.

With regard to the strategic arms negotiations, the Soviets made their customary request for France to make its contribution to the task of disarmament. Mr Jospin told them he accepted the problems connected with France's participation in the nuclear disarmament effort, but this participation must take place at a given time and under certain conditions which have not yet been fulfilled.

With regard to the American SDI, the members of the French delegation thought they could see a degree of flexibility in the positions expressed by their interlocutors. In fact, the latter say they are prepared to discuss ground-based "or even space-based" space equipment, provided it is not for military purposes but merely for information and communications purposes.

On Saturday, before leaving the USSR, Mr Jospin was due to have a meeting with several prominent people who do not form part of the regime, particularly academician Andrey Sakharov.

Received by Solovyev

PM041353 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 87 p 1

[LENTASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Y.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, received Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, visiting our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Smolnyy Palace yesterday.

During a friendly conversation, Y.F. Solovyev spoke in detail of the work being done by the Leningrad party organization on restructuring the economy and economic activity being carried out in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums. The efforts of party organizations and all working people in the city and the oblast are focused on implementing economic and social development tasks and the "Intensification-90" Program, on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress.

It was stressed the attention of party organizations remains focused on a broad range of socioeconomic problems: accelerating the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises, the new conditions of economic management, progress in fulfilling the housing and capital construction program, and developing health, trade, and consumer services for the population. Restructuring has given a fillip to improving all ideological and mass political work.

The changes taking place in the Soviet Union, Lionel Jospin noted, generate keen interest among the French public, while the USSR'S foreign policy initiatives are important for all forces of social progress in the world.

Leningrad Obkom Secretary D.N. Filippov took part in the conversation.

While in the Smolnyy Palace, the visitor toured the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, Lionel Jospin honored the memory of Leningraders and servicemen who died during the Great Patriotic War and laid flowers at the memorial's Eternal Flame. Red carnations were also laid at the Monument to Leningrad's Heroic Defenders in Victory Square.

FRG Dispatches Warships in Mediterranean

LD050859 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Bonn October 5 TASS—Yielding to the U.S. pressure, the West German Government agreed to dispatch its warships to the Mediterranean, writes today the West German magazine *Der Spiegel.*

It is clear from the magazine's report that the aim of the move is to replace in that region warships of the USA and other NATO countries, which had sailed to the Persian Gulf.

A spokesman of the West German Defense Ministry refused to confirm or refute the magazine's information; however, he noted that the Mediterranean was a zone of NATO operations, and West Germany is a member of this alliance.

CP of Peoples of Spain Visits USSR

PM041331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "International Ties"]

[Text] A Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE] delegation headed by Jose Antonio Rubio, member of the party Central Committee Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union 19 through 27 September in accordance with the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCPE. The delegation became familiar with the work experience of the CPSU in improving national relations in the USSR.

The Spanish comrades were received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and also the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences.

The delegation took a trip to the Azerbaijan SSR and was received at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and raykoms.

PCPE Central Committee Plenum Held

PM041328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communists' Appeal"]

[Text] Madrid, 2 Oct—Topical problems of the domestic, political, and socioeconomic situation in the country, questions of the communists' work in the trade union movement, and the party's tasks in the struggle for the working people's vital interests were discussed at a plenum of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE] Central Committee, held in Madrid.

The plenum adopted a decision to widely commemorate in Spain the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The October Revolution, the appeal it adopted stresses, marked the start of the process of profound social transformations in the world. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are still being established in practice today. This is seen in socialist building in the USSR, in the policy of restructuring being implemented there to further develop production forces, boosting the working people's well-being and widening socialist democracy, and in the struggle of revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

The USSR, the document says, along with other socialist countries, is the main guarantee of peace on earth and a reliable barrier to imperialism's aggressive policy. Peace and socialism are indivisible. This was demonstrated as early as Lenin's Decree on Peace.

The PCPE Central Committee called on the workers, peasants, young people, and all progressive forces of the country to participate in the most active way in rallies, debates, "roundtables," and other events to mark the 70th anniversary of Great October. To mark the jubilee, the PCPE Central Committee plenum launched a campaign to admit new members to the party.

The plenum welcomed attaining an agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. Confidence was expressed that implementing this accord will promote efforts to rid the planet of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, as the Soviet Union has proposed. The plenum reaffirmed the party's determination to continue, together with all peace-loving forces, the struggle for Spain to leave NATO and for eliminating all foreign bases on the country's territory.

Swedish Minister on Gorbachev Proposal

LD031850 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Stockholm October 3 TASS—Sweden's Foreign Minister Sten Andersson positively assessed the new Soviet proposals on reducing the scale of military activity in Northern Europe, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Murmansk.

The Swedish side, the minister's statement distributed here runs, welcomes the Soviet Union's interest in reaching an agreement on limiting armaments and promoting confidence-building measures in the naval field, which concern the northern region. Also interesting are proposals on cooperation in the Arctic in environmental protection and research.

Stressing that any measures reducing the danger of a military confrontation on seas should be welcomed, the minister noted further that the Swedish side drew attention to other proposals which dealt with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. He reminded in this connection that northern countries continued considering this problem.

The proposals set forth by the Soviet leader were the subject of close study by Sweden now, the statement runs.

Turkish Governors Delegation Visits USSR

Arrives 30 Sep

PM041401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Guests from Turkey"]

[Text] A delegation of governors of five of Turkey's largest provinces arrived in Moscow 30 September at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

It was met at the airport by RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov, other officials, and also Oktay Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR.

Received by Vorotnikov

LD021544 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federal (the largest of the constituent republics making up the USSR), received a delegation of provincial governors from the Republic of Turkey.

It is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

During the meeting that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that Soviet-Turkish good-neighborly relations that began to take shape at the time of Lenin and Kemal Ataturk continued developing for the benefit of both countries and were diversifying.

The sides expressed the confidence that the visit of the governors of largest provinces of Turkey to the Soviet Union would promote further expansion of Soviet-Turkish relations.

Finland's Koivisto to Visit USSR

Statement to Soviet Press

PM021307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interview With Finland's President"]

[Text] Helsinki, 25 Sep—When we celebrate the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence soon, and when the Soviet Union's peoples celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, we will note with profound satisfaction all the important achievements in developing our relations. The path led from the decree signed by V.I. Lenin, through the postwar reassessment, through the conclusion of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and through the diligent labor of the last few decades, to the present state of our mutual relations, which I would like to describe by using the words "trust" and "continuity." This was declared by President Mauno Koivisto of Finland in an interview with a group of Soviet journalists—representatives of *Pravda*, *Izvestiya*, TASS, *Trud*, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, *Novoye Vremya*, and *Za Rubezhom*—who are visiting Helsinki.

The process of profound social change that brought Russia to the October Revolution and the creation of the Soviet state, and Finland's desire for independence, built up over a long period and culminating in the proclamation of the country's independence 6 December 1917, seemed to merge on the last day of 1917, when a Finnish government delegation arrived in Petrograd, the cradle of the revolution, with a petition that Finland's independence be recognized, M. Koivisto said. The revolutionary movement headed by V.I. Lenin, which had only just accomplished the revolution and was struggling against major internal difficulties and external threats, unhesitatingly recognized Finland's independence and paved the way for broader international recognition of the country's independence. This act by V.I. Lenin was an example of consistent implementation of the nations' right to self-determination, one of the central principles of the revolutionary movement. It was an example of Lenin's realism, testifying to his statecraft. This statesmanlike act by Lenin, principled and indicating realism, remains a historical fact.

The 1948 treaty, which is in force until the beginning of the next century, solved the problems of both countries' mutual security and bred the trust making possible the large-scale development of ties and cooperation between our countries. The treaty consolidated stability in our relations and —on a broader scale—in our region, and resulting from this, these relations are not subject to the influence of international political fluctuations.

Our cooperation has a firm foundation. We must, however, try to solve the new tasks that the time has presented us. For example, we are faced primarily by problems in our trade, linked with changing oil prices on

the world market. With the help of a series of measures, we have been able to keep our volume of trade at about the same level as last year, an important achievement considering the gravity of the situation. The structure of our trade must be diversified; studying and implementing new forms of cooperation is needed. The measures taken by the Soviet Union to restructure the economy offer new opportunities in this direction. The basis of our trade and economic relations is stable. Now we need purposeful, practical, forward-looking work.

Key questions of our long-term relations will be examined during my forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union. I attach great importance to the opportunity to converse with General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and other representatives of the Soviet leadership. These conversations will continue the dialogue between our countries, already a good tradition. We proceed from the premise that, in the course of the conversations, we will be able to jointly confirm the stable situation prevailing in Finnish-Soviet relations and to map out the basic measures to continue and develop our relations in line with the demands of the time. I will, of course, study with great interest the Soviet side's views on the international situation, particularly in regard to the breakthrough that occurred at the disarmament talks and the large-scale initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in the international arena. Finland highly values these initiatives. I am convinced they will allow us to continue the good contacts Finland and the Soviet Union have in the international arena, where they act, on the basis of their positions and potential, to the benefit of strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples.

We in Finland follow the work being done in the Soviet Union to intensify and accelerate economic and social development with great interest, M. Koivisto noted. We have been able to see the goal is a package of truly large-scale and far-reaching measures affecting virtually all areas of social life. We wish the Soviet people the best success in implementing these profound changes.

In regard to the effect of the measures being taken in the Soviet Union on Finnish-Soviet relations, for a long time our countries have been conducting an open and sound dialogue in a spirit of glasnost and implementing multifaceted joint actions, applying forms since used in a broader international context. The changes occurring in the Soviet Union will have a positive effect on the forms of cooperation prevailing in our relations, imparting to them greater directness and specificity and simultaneously consolidating everything achieved. They could have a great effect on our countries' trade and economic relations. The measures implemented in the management of the Soviet Union's foreign trade will direct affect the forms of our trade. The change in the structure of foreign trade toward increasing the proportion of finished products, the rights to establish direct foreign trade contacts which have been granted, and the enhanced role of production, scientific, and technical cooperation will sharpen competition and pose new tasks for Finnish enterprises. Joint enterprises are a specific new form of cooperation. The experience accumulated creates sound preconditions for further developing our trade and economic contacts and ties. We must, however, make steady efforts to be able to cope with the new tasks.

The measures being implemented in the Soviet Union will have a positive effect in the international arena. Glasnost and the growing directness and flexibility in mutual relations, coupled with new approaches and forms, especially in economic cooperation will help expand knowledge about the Soviet Union and practically implementing of cooperation.

The accord in principle on complete eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles reached by the Soviet Union and the United States is a historic step. We hope this accord will turn out to be the first step along the path toward reaching accord on strategic and space weapons, M. Koivisto said. Finland, he went on, supports the ABM Treaty, which regulates strategic ABM defenses. We are against the expansion of the use of outer space for military purposes. We are concerned with the growing threat to satellites, which has a negative effect on strategic stability.

Finland supports all efforts aimed at strengthening the stability prevailing in Europe. Security in Europe is closely linked with the strategic balance between the leading nuclear powers. We are convinced the prevailing stability can be secured at a considerably lower level of arms than at present. This also applies to conventional arms.

Last March the Nordic countries' foreign ministers appointed a working group of experts whose task is to study the conditions for creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, as a component of our aspiration toward detente and disarmament on the continent. It is a question of an historical decision. It reflects the respect various countries in northern Europe feel for the concerns and solutions of each side in the area of security policy.

Consolidating North Europe's de facto nuclear-free status is the central goal of Finland's security policy, M. Koivisto noted. Finland's government supports all efforts aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Deeper awareness of the problems, linked with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in all Nordic countries, means progress in discussions on the zone and the entire process linked with this plan, M. Koivisto said.

Soviet Journalists in Finland

LD040459 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1749 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Helsinki, 3 Oct (TASS)—Matters concerning the development of cooperation between the USSR Union of Journalists and the Union of Journalists of the Center Party were discussed during a visit to Finland by a

delegation of Soviet journalists. It was led by Aleksandr Baranov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*. During the visit, the delegation met with Paavo Vaeyrynen, chairman of the Center Party; Seppo Kaeaeriaeinen, general secretary of the party; and other leaders of the party and the Union of Journalists of the Center Party. The delegation also visited a number of industrial enterprises. At the Soviet Embassy in Finland, the delegation gave a news conference for Finnish journalists, at which the main subject was restructuring in the Soviet economy and the role of the press in this process. An agreement on cooperation between the USSR Union of Journalists and the Union of Journalists of the Center Party was signed today. It envisions, in particular, providing assistance to each other in disseminating objective information about the political, social, economic, and cultural achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

Speaks on Soviet TV

LD042116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Oct 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, the president of the Republic of Finland, has received a group of Soviet journalists who went to Finland in connection with the president's forthcoming visit to the USSR. After the meeting, Mauno Koivisto addressed Soviet television viewers:

[Begin Koivisto recording in Finnish with superimposed Russian translated] Esteemed Soviet television viewers! Relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are based on mutual confidence and co-operation. The edifice of ties erected by mutual efforts over the decades has turned out to be a stable one; the changing winds of international policy are unable to shake it. The stability of our relations, which is founded upon confidence, is an important joint achievement we will cherish.

The Finnish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, which we extended to the beginning of the next decade, has a central role in this development. Thanks to this long-term basic treaty, we have good prerequisites for strengthening and further developing mutual relations in the future.

We enjoy a good and open dialogue with the Soviet Union. Our practical cooperation is broad in nature and encompasses diverse spheres of economic and social life. The mechanisms we have established for our cooperation are functioning well.

Time brings changes in our society and in our cooperation as well. We in Finland are going through a period of intensive, constructive changes, especially in our economic life. An extensive, profound process of change is under way in your country, the Soviet Union, which undoubtedly has an effect upon our cooperation, particularly in the area of trade and stable economic cooperation. All the fresh opportunities emerging, along with the traditional customs and forms of our trade will be used to resolve the problems arising from the structure of our trade and developing prices on the world market. We have already achieved much in this regard, but the work must be continued in a purposeful way. I see the general picture of mutual relations between our countries as positive and containing many opportunities for further development.

In conveying to you, esteemed Soviet television viewers, my cordial greetings, I express my satisfaction at the state of mutual relations between our countries and at the opportunity of confirming this afresh during my forthcoming visit.

[Following sentence in Russian] I wish you all esteemed Soviet television viewers the best successes in that great work being undertaken in your country in the economic and social areas, and all the best to each of you in your personal life. [end recording]

Latin America & Caribbean

Further on Shevardnadze South America Visit

Argentine Activities Reported

LD022310 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 2 October, in its "Vremya" news program, carries a 4-minute report on Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Argentina.

The announcer states: "Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to Argentina is continuing." Correspondents I. Fesunenko, S. Beldinskiy and A. Babadzhan — identified by caption—describe video shots of areas of Argentina, including a Buenos Aires thoroughfare. Fesunenko says: "The history of Soviet-Argentine relations extends more than 100 years, but they have never been as constructive and fruitful as they are now. The Soviet-Argentine political dialogue taking place now in Buenos Aires is the best proof of that."

A shot of Fesunenko speaking against a street-scene background gives way to a picture of a statue. Again referring to the Soviet-Argentine dialogue, Fesunenko goes on to say: "It began with the solemn wreath-laying ceremony at the monument to General San Martin, a hero of the early 19th century war of liberation." Shevardnadze is shown ascending the steps of the monument and laying a wreath. Fesunenko continues: "This gesture of respect for the memory of a man whom every Argentine reveres as the father of the nation was a good emotional prologue to the talks that opened on the same day between Comrade Shevardnadze and Dante Caputo, Argentina's foreign minister." A shot of a motorcade speeding along a street uncleared of traffic gives way at this point to a view of the two men shaking hands and

later sitting down, with aides present, at a table. Fesunenko points out: "They took place in an atmosphere of sincere mutual understanding and friendliness.

The visit of the Soviet guest to Raul Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic, was also marked by the same spirit of cooperation and benevolence." The video shows Shevardnadze shaking hands with Alfonsin and then talking to him in a conference room. Fesunenko says: "the Soviet minister handed him a personal message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The president announced that the Argentine people support the Soviet drive for nuclear disarmament."

Beldinskiy then interviews Argentine Senator Fernando de la Rua, who says that Argentina stands for peace and nuclear disarmament, and looks forward to the successful conclusion of Soviet-U.S. agreements leading to a nuclear-free world. Beldinskiy continues: "We recorded the interview with the senator after Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to the Congress, where he met the chairmen of both chambers." The video shows Shevardnadze sitting down with Dante Caputo.

Babadzhan then states: "And now the signing of documents is about to take place—in this case, a program of cultural and scientific exchanges, signed at ambassador level, and a protocol on the establishment of consulates-general of the USSR and Argentina. The ministers endorse it with their signatures." The final video sequence shows the signing of the documents by Shevardnadze, Caputo and unidentified officials, and the handing over of the texts by the two ministers.

Signs Agreements

LD022237 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Agreements on cultural, scientific, and sports ties between the USSR and Argentina and on consular exchanges have been signed in Buenos Aires. The documents were signed by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, now on an official visit to Argentina, and his Argentine Counterpart, Dante Caputo.

Eduard Shevardnadze also informed that an agreement was reached on long-term programs of cooperation in the economic, cultural, and scientific fields. Dante Caputo stated that the Soviet minister's visit will further promote relations between the two countries. Speaking of international problems, he called as historic the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Argentina from Brazil. He'll also pay visits to Uruguay and Cuba.

Moscow Reports Meetings

LD042009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The official visit to Argentina by Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has ended. He was received by Argentina's President Alfonsin, to whom he gave a personal message from Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The message expresses the desire for further strengthening relations between the two countries, sets forth an appraisal of the present international situation, and stresses the resolution of the Soviet Union to continue struggling to create an all-embracing system of international security.

During the conversation, held in a friendly and warm atmosphere, the great importance of the official visit by the Argentine president to the Soviet Union in October 1986 toward strengthening bilateral relations was stressed. Mutual desire was expressed for further expanding relations between the two countries.

A joint Soviet-Argentine communique says that the USSR foreign minister had working meetings with Caputo, the Argentine foreign minister. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding. There was a discussion of the state of bilateral relations, prospects for cooperation, and the main international problems. The ministers positively appraised the dynamic and multi layered nature of the present political dialogue between the two countries. They stressed that the new meeting testified to the interest of both governments in continuing efforts to expand bilateral cooperation.

Discusses Arms Control, Trade

LD030149 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0030 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TASS)—Talks were held here between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, and Dante Caputo, Argentine foreign minister.

An exchange of views on key problems in world politics revealed considerable proximity or coincidence in the stances of the USSR and Argentina. The sides were united on the most important thing: vigorous efforts are required of all states, irrespective of their social and political structure, in order to deflect the peril of nuclear disaster from the world and to create a reliable international security system guaranteeing all peoples the opportunity of developing independently along their chosen path.

In today's conditions, as the world becomes more and more interlinked and interdependent, security can only be universal and comprehensive, embracing the military-political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres.

It was from this point of view that the ministers examined the entire complex of issues connected with disarmament problems. It was noted that the Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and its signing at summit level will turn the prospect of eliminating two classes of nuclear missiles into a reality. The Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, which demonstrated the possibility of eliminating all nuclear arsenals and improving the world situation, was a crucial event on the road to this accord.

The sides advocated further efforts in disarmament. Dante Caputo welcomed the decision to begin in the near future full-scale talks on banning nuclear tests, noting the readiness of the group of six states to provide the participants in the talks with the necessary assistance, including assistance in matters relating to monitoring [kontrol]. Elucidating the Soviet stance on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons, E.A. Shevardnadze singled out the special significance of strict adherence to the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed and ratified.

Examining matters of economic security, the ministers noted the need to enhance the role of the United Nations in tackling the acute economic problems confronting the world community today and in setting up a new international economic order.

Both sides expressed an interest in the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, including the Central American conflict. The Soviet Union pays tribute to Argentina, which is acting vigorously within the framework of the Contadora process with the aim of achieving a just peace settlement to the conflict on a Latin American basis. The Guatemala accords represent a success for Contadora and its Support Group.

Matters concerning bilateral relations were discussed in a constructive and frank spirit. It was emphasized that the two countries have recently succeeded in strengthening their friendship and mutual understanding.

The sides noted that an important place in the complex of Soviet-Argentine relations is held by trade and economic cooperation, the mutually beneficial nature of which is in line with the long-term interests of the two states.

The talks took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

At the conclusion of the talks, Soviet-Argentine documents were signed: programs of cultural and scientific exchanges for 1987-88 and a protocol on setting up Soviet and Argentine Consulates General.

A joint communique was adopted and will be published in the press.

Presents Letter to Alfonsin

PY030239 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Oct 87 p 6

[Letter from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze]

[Text] "Dear Mr President:

"The official visit of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Argentina gives me the opportunity to greet you warmly and, given the good traditions between us, to inform you of my thoughts regarding some matters which I am convinced are important on the basis of their principles.

"Without doubt, the main issue is the struggle to guarantee peace. Surely you recall that this was the main subject of our fruitful exchange of opinions when you visited the Soviet Union in October last year. I would like to reaffirm the Soviet leaders' will to follow a consistent, constructive, and realistic line to achieve security in the world and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

"When I answered the message sent by you and the heads of state of Mexico, Greece, India, Sweden, and Tanzania at the end of May 1987, I had the opportunity to once again point out that the Soviet Union does not lack good will in seeking paths that lead to real disarmament, that is, complying with the great task of all the states, their peoples, and respective governments. Guided by this principle, we have exhorted the world, to the point of weariness, to give up the vicious and fatal practice of viewing international relations from positions of strength, and to understand objectively and wisely that to base our expectations on military power is a suicidal mistake in this age of space and nuclear power. Our deep concern for the fate of civilization and our confidence in reason and in the possibilities of achieving mutual understanding among peoples lead us to insist on our ideas and proposals, aimed at guaranteeing international peace and security. I am referring specifically to our program of gradually eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

"I am sure that you, Mr President, will especially appreciate the scope and meaning of what has been achieved during the recent U.S.-Soviet negotiations, which have taken an astonishing turn—the decision to sign this year an agreement on tactical-operational and medium-range missiles and to begin full-scale negotiations to restrict and, ultimately, to completely cease nuclear testing. This is exactly what you have firmly and persistently insisted on, along with the leaders of the other five countries.

Experiencing great satisfaction with what has been achieved, we see that our task is now to impart more dynamics to nuclear disarmament. Despite the complexity of this problem, we insist on reaching an agreement

on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons. At the same time, the task of preventing the arms race from expanding into outer space should now be pursued. I am sure that with good will and with active international support, it will be possible to reach a necessary agreement in this regard.

"The Soviet Union is strongly in favor of building a nonviolent world, free from nuclear weapons. We invite all countries without exception, regardless of their sociopolitical regimes, to work for the creation of a solid system of international peace and security, a system whose content and purpose should be in line with the principles of the external policy that Argentina has traditionally defended.

"We are acutely aware that the road to lasting peace is still full of stumbling blocks. A new political frame of mind is necessary to break through obsolete stereotypes, that is to say, to break through the fanatical obsession of some sectors with maintaining the cult of power and of the law of the funnel [la ley del embudo—the most for me, the least for you] in international relations.

"We realize that only joint efforts by all the peace-loving states can clear up the world situation, and for this reason, we deeply appreciate the initiative Argentina has taken in this direction. The noble aspiration of the leaders of the six states, you among them, Mr President, is perfectly understood and, as you should be convinced, is actively supported. We are sure that Argentina, whose prestigious voice is heard well beyond the limits of the Latin American Continent, will continue to carry forward an important struggle for the survival of mankind.

"We are fully aware of Argentina's position in seeking solutions to the dramatic problems of international economic relations, which considerably worsen the international situation. The Soviet Union decidedly condemns any use of economic and financial mechanisms as tools of political pressure. The establishment of a new international economic order, the progress of all countries, including the developing countries is, in our view, dependent on disarmament in order to make room for development and for the attaintment of the economic security of the world.

"The USSR strongly supports the elimination, in the shortest possible time, of the sources of tension throughout the world. We believe in the feasibility and efficiency of the Contadora process, which seeks a just political accord in Central America, without foreign interference, through the efforts of the Latin American states. The USSR supports the agreements recently reached in Guatemala, and is aware of the real value of the contribution by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group. We hope these constructive and peace-seeking efforts will continue.

"Mr President:

"I believe we can, with satisfaction, confirm that the ties joining our two countries have been strengthened. Such ties have become increasingly stable and multifaceted. We can also confirm that Argentina and the USSR have strengthened their mutual confidence and understanding. Obviously, we still have much to do to promote bilateral cooperation, and this will call for efforts from both sides. I would like to give assurances to you that our will to continue to develop friendly relations with Argentina remains unchanged. Personal contacts between the leaders of the two nations play a major role in this process.

"I would like to convey my certainty that the first visit to your country by the Soviet foreign minister will give new impetus to our bilateral relations, will strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples, and will promote broader cooperation whenever major issues are to be solved.

"Mr President, I convey to you my wishes for success in your multiple tasks, which demand great responsibility, along with my wishes for the peace, happiness, and well-being of the friendly Argentine people.

"Yours truly."

Shevardnadze News Conference

LD040255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; I. Fesunenko report from Buenos Aires; identified by caption]

[Text] [Fesunenko] The visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to a number of South American countries is provoking great interest among the public and press here. Taking this public interest into account, at the conclusion of Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to Argentina, a news conference was held at the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires, during which he talked about some aspects of his visit to this country.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording] The basic working part of the visit comprised two rounds of talks with my colleague Mr Caputo. He suggested an open agenda for us and a creative manner for an exchange of views, however, an internal logic consistently brought the discussion to the following central topics: disarmament, nuclear and chemical mainly, and its link to development; the threat of technological imperialism, of which the Star Wars program is a manifestation; the world financial and economic crisis, including possible consequences and ways of overcoming it; and, finally, regional affairs, primarily the situation in Central America, the role of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, and the elaboration and implementation of the Guatemalan agreements.

There was a very interesting exchange of views on the problem of not permitting the arms race to be transferred into space. We profoundly believe that this is directly related to the problem of indebtedness. If military competition spreads into space, the burden of inordinate expenditure will again burden the developing countries. [end recording]

[Fesunenko] Comrade Shevardnardze then replied to numerous questions from the newsmen. Assertions that the visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze is a kind of dangerous penetration into Latin America have been circulating in some Latin American newspapers. A question on this topic was also asked at the news conference.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording] If you are speaking about penetration, I think that this is not serious. However, if your are speaking about penetration in a positive sense, then what is wrong with this, if there is a process of mutual penetration, of mutual enrichment under way? In our country there is a great deal: we receive tens, hundreds of delegations of Latin American representatives. I said in Brazil that if that is what is called penetration, then we welcome such a Latin American penetration of our country. [end recording]

[Fesunenko] The official program of Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to Argentina ended with the news conference at the Soviet Embassy. The next stage of the trip is Uruguay.

Joint-Argentine Communique

PM041815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

["Soviet-Argentine Joint Communique"—IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was in the Argentine Republic on an official visit 30 September through 5 October 1987 at the invitation of the Government of the Argentine Republic.

E.A. Shevardnadze was received by President Raul R. Alfonsin of the Argentine Republic, who was handed a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The message expresses a desire for the further strengthening of relations between the two countries, presents an assessment of the current international situation, and stresses the Soviet Union's determination to continue the struggle for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. The president of Argentina expressed thanks for the message.

In the course of a conversation held in a friendly and warm atmosphere stressed was placed on the great significance of the Argentine president's October 1986 visit to the Soviet Union for strengthening bilateral ties. A mutual aspiration to further expand relations between the two countries was expressed.

E.A. Shevardnadze was also received by Victor Martinez, vice president of Argentina and president of the Senate of the National Congress; Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress; and Jose Severo Caballero, president of the Supreme Court of Argentina.

The USSR foreign minister laid a wreath in memory of Argentina's national hero, General Jose de San Martin.

The USSR foreign minister had working meetings with Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding. There was an exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations, prospects for cooperation, and also fundamental international problems.

The ministers positively assessed the dynamic and multilevel nature of the current political dialogue between the two countries. The ministers stressed that this latest meeting testifies to the two governments' interest in continuing the efforts aimed at broadening bilateral cooperation. In this context the machinery for political consultations that exists between the two foreign ministries has made it possible to carry out a fruitful exchange of views on all questions of Soviet-argentine relations. The usefulness of continuing contacts between the two countries' governments, parliaments, and other state organs was stressed.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral economic relations, based on intergovernmental agreements which have been signed, particularly the trade agreement of 25 June 1971 and the agreement on the development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation of 13 February 1974. Motivated by a desire to strengthen and diversify trade and economic ties and broaden the spheres and methods of cooperation between the two countries in this sphere, the ministers expressed the common conviction that it is necessary to introduce new forms of cooperation, particularly industrial production sharing, and create joint enterprises and mixed firms. In this respect the sides will promote a mutual exchange of production processes based on advanced technology and the organization of ties between enterprises in the two countries for the purpose of producing and marketing products. The sides noted that the upcoming 10th session of the Soviet-Argentine Mixed Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation to be held in Buenos Aires will be an important event in developing such cooperation, favorable prospects that are opening up in the light of the objectives of modernizing the Argentine economy and strengthening its role in the world economy, and also the restructuring of the Soviet Union's

foreign economic ties which is taking place. The importance of the Argentine private sector in trade and economic relations between the two countries was noted.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral cooperation in the field of fishing within the framework of the fishing cooperation agreement that came into force in March this year. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the implementation of measures within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation in accordance with the agreement signed in Buenos Aires on 13 February 1974.

These measures were mapped out by a protocol signed by the relevant working group, which will resume its work in Buenos Aires in the very near future to examine new proposals and a program for 1987-1988.

Noting the fruitfulness of ties in the sphere of culture, science, education, and sport, the ministers agreed that their consolidation would be promoted by the implementation of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

A program of cultural and scientific exchanges for 1987-1988 was signed with a view to further expanding cooperation and exchanges in this sphere.

Taking account of the fact that 1985 saw the centenary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Argentina and 1986 marked the 40th anniversary of the establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and Argentina, the ministers confirmed the accord whereby an anthology of documents devoted to these events will be published in the very near future in both languages.

The ministers agreed that the Soviet Union will establish a consulate general in the city of Buenos Aires after the capital of the Argentine Republic is moved. For its part the Argentine Republic will establish a consulate in one of the cities of the Soviet Union by mutual agreement at a suitable time.

The coincidence of the positions held by the Soviet Union and Argentina on a number of key problems of international politics was noted with satisfaction in the course of the talks. The two countries' representatives expressed their governments' profound concern at the threat posed to mankind by the continuation and buildup of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the danger of it spreading to outer space.

Argentina believes that international security must not be based on the presence of nuclear weapons and the unceasing stockpiling of nuclear arms and states that it in no way regards as justified recourse to nuclear weapons as a means for guaranteeing states' security. For its part the Soviet Union condemns the approach to international affairs based on the concept of nuclear deterrence. The two countries take the view that mankind's survival depends on the building of a world free of nuclear weapons.

E.A. Shevardnadze explained the Soviet Union's concrete foreign policy program, which envisages the complete and ubiquitous elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, and the fundamental provisions of the strictly defensive military doctrine of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The Soviet side briefed the Argentine side on the achievement between the USSR and the United States, in the course of the talks which ended in Washington recently, of accords concerning the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles and on the start of full-scale talks on the limitation and ultimate complete ending of nuclear tests.

The Argentine side expressed satisfaction at the accords reached as being in keeping with the fundamental interests of all countries. The two sides consider that these accords open up a real opportunity for progress along the path of eliminating the nuclear threat and express confidence that they will have a positive influence on the course of talks across the entire range of important disarmament questions.

Argentina and the Soviet Union share the view that multilateral disarmament forums provide an opportunity for all countries in the international community to participate with full responsibility in activity to safeguard peace in a world in which peoples' existence would not be threatened by conflicts. In this connection they pointed to the fundamental role played by the Disarmament Conference—the forum for talks on disarmament problems. The sides stressed the importance of the new special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

The two sides advocated the immediate ending of nuclear weapon tests and the speediest elaboration and signing of a treaty on the complete and all-embracing prohibition of nuclear weapon tests with effective international verification. The Soviet side stressed the importance of the contribution made by Argentina and the other countries of the Group of Six to the verification of a test ban, nuclear disarmament, and the safeguarding of peaceful outer space.

The Soviet Union and Argentina expressed their opposition to the spread of the arms race to outer space and declared the need for the fulfillment of the 1967 treaty on the use of outer space and other agreements. The Soviet side stressed the need for strict compliance with the 1972 ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed and ratified. The sides agreed that outer space must be

utilized exclusively for peaceful purposes and within the framework of international cooperation which would not be discriminatory in nature.

The ministers expressed the hope that the talks on concluding a convention on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons would be completed most speedily. The Argentine side stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's decision to stop producing weapons of this kind and expressed its satisfaction at the position of the USSR and the United States on creating enterprises to destroy them.

The two ministers noted the existence of an interconnection between disarmament and development and in this context stressed the importance of the recent International Conference on the Interconnection Between Disarmament and Development.

The two sides support the declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation approved by Resolution 41/11 of the UN General Assembly and consider it necessary to make every effort to eliminate tension in this region. The problems addressed in this resolution must merit the attention of the entire world community with a view to ensuring that they are examined and resolved in an appropriate manner.

During an examination of regional conflicts, Argentina and the USSR firmly advocated their peaceful resolution in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter.

Minister E.A. Shevardnadze expressed his government's satisfaction at the agreement reached in Guatemala by five Central American countries recently, and stressed that it is an event of great importance that makes it possible to move toward a final peaceful solution of the regional crisis. In this context Minister E.A. Shevardnadze noted the activity of the Contadora and Support Groups, whose constant efforts for the benefit of peace in Central America deserve the gratitude and approval of the international community. At the same time he reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness to promote the creation of favorable conditions so that the expression of the five Central American countries' political will for a political settlement can be translated into reality in the very near future.

The Soviet Union and Argentina again confirmed their principled position on the need to achieve a just and definitive settlement of the Malvinas problem through negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the basis of the corresponding UN General Assembly decisions.

The sides noted the urgent need for a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict. In this context they reaffirmed their position in support of the convening of an international peace conference with the participation of all interested parties and also the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The two ministers expressed profound concern at the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, which is causing suffering to their peoples. They again reaffirmed the need for the speediest ending of the war through negotiations with a view to achieving a reasonable, just, and honorable peace. The two ministers expressed their resolute support for international efforts aimed at settling the conflict and stressed the need for the strict fulfillment by the conflicting sides of Security Council Resolution 598 and the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and Argentina condemned the apartheid regime in South Africa, which is pursuing a policy of repression against the majority of the country's population and continuing acts of aggression against neighboring states, and advocated the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the corresponding UN decisions.

The Soviet Union and the Argentine Republic advocate the restructuring of international economic relations, particularly trade and financial relations; the establishment of a new world economic order guaranteeing economic security for all states; the right of every state to freely choose its own economic development system without external pressure; and a just solution to the external debt problem. In this respect they support the speediest holding within a UN framework of global talks with the participation of all states with a view to solving the most important international economic problems.

The two sides are agreed that the colossal drain on developing countries' resources as a result of the payment of interest on foreign debts is a heavy burden shackling these countries' opportunities for economic growth.

They noted that trade discrimination impeding developing countries' access to markets and also unhealthy competition and protectionism lead to a sharp reduction in developing countries' export revenue, and consequently undermine their ability to repay their external debts.

The sides declared their support for states' efforts in the field of ensuring the safe development of nuclear power, reflected in part through the conventions adopted by the IAEA on the prompt notification of a nuclear accident and on assistance in the event of a nuclear accident or an emergency radiation situation.

The sides expressed profound concern at the increase in acts of terrorism, including state terrorism. They resolutely condemn any terrorist activity carried out by individuals, groupings, or states and consider it necessary to combat it with all lawful means.

Expressing concern at the wide spread of drug addiction and illegal drugs trade in the world, the ministers confirmed the determination of the USSR and Argentina to make the maximum effort at both the national and international levels in combatting this most dangerous social ill.

The ministers again confirmed the importance of the Treaty on the Antarctic and the accords that supplement it. They recognized that the coming into force of this international instrument made it possible to create the world's first demilitarized and nuclear-free zone, and the first scientific laboratory and ecologically clean zone on the planet; it has promoted the exchange of scientific information, the establishment of the only inspection system of its kind, and the implementation of the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, first and foremost in maintaining peace and international security and promoting international cooperation. In this connection the sides pledged to jointly promote the strengthening of the Antarctic Treaty system by contributing to the implementation of its objectives and principles and also of the cooperation possibilities it envisages.

The two sides noted the role of the Nonaligned Movement in preventing a nuclear war and preserving peace, peacefully settling conflicts, strengthening states' national independence, and establishing a new international economic order.

Reiterating their adherence to and support for the objectives and principles of the United Nations, the Soviet Union and Argentina reiterated their readiness to make every possible contribution to increasing the effectiveness of its activity, primarily in questions of safeguarding peace and international security and organizing widespread international cooperation for the solution of global problems.

The two sides expressed profound satisfaction at the results of the visit to Argentina by E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs. This event marks a new step in the development of Soviet-Argentine relations and the deepening of mutual understanding between the two peoples and cooperation between the two countries for the purpose of strengthening international security.

USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial reception given him on Argentine soil.

Uruguayan Senator on Shevardnadze Visit

LD031201 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo October 3 TASS-The coming visit to Uruguay of Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, will be of major significance, first, because it will be the first visit of such a high-ranking representative of the Soviet leadership and, second, because Shevardnadze represents a great power. This has been stated by Americo Ricaldoni, chairman of the Senate Commission on Foreign Affairs of Uruguayan Parliament. In a TASS interview the senator described the Soviet-Uruguayan relations as extremely cordial, based on mutual respect and understanding in all the spheres.

At the same time, he pointed out that conversations of the Soviet foreign minister with the president, vice-president, foreign minister and other Uruguayan leaders were sure to being about the consolidation of trade relations between the two countries, which is of much importance for Uruguay. The Uruguayan senator said that it was especially important for the government, political leaders and the whole of public opinion of Uruguay to get information from the Soviet foreign minister on all that is connected with the restructuring in the Soviet Union.

Touching upon international problems due to be discussed during the visit of Eduard Shevardnadze, the senator pointed out that Uruguay attached much importance to the concurrence of views with the Soviet Union on questions connected with the crisis situation in Central America and on the foreign debt problem. He said that during the talks in Montevideo the concurrence of views on problems connected with disarmament, universal peace and security was sure to take place.

Komplektov, Peruvian Counterpart Meet

PM041337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Took Place"]

[Text] V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, has received F. Valdiveso [name as published], Peruvian deputy foreign minister, who conveyed a personal message from Peruvian President A. Garcia to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. International problems and questions of bilateral relations were discussed in the course of a friendly constructive meeting.

R.E. Loayza, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

TASS Notes Start of Salvadoran Peace Talks

LD050604 Moscow TASS in English 0504 GMTx 5 Oct 87

[Text] Havana October 5 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Pshenichnikov reports:

Peace talks between the Government of El Salvador and the leaders of patriotic forces of the country started in the Salvadoran capital.

Shafik Jorge Handal, member of the chief command of the National Liberation Front (NLF), told a press conference in San Salvador before their start that during two says the sides would discuss an 18-item document concerning various aspects of a peaceful settlement of the armed conflict in El Salvador and a settlement of the Salvadoran problem as a whole.

According to reports coming here, the public, political parties and trade unions acclaim the start of peace negotiations between the Duarte government and patriotic organizations. NLF representatives on Cuba told TASS that mass demonstrations were taking place in San Salvador at this time. Their participants demand that the Salvadoran regime take a constructive position during the dialogue with the insurgents and do their best for the earliest establishment in the country of a just peace based on democracy and respect for human rights.

Reconciliation Moves in Nicaragua Viewed

PM050854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Following the Path of Reconciliation"]

[Text] The editorial teletypes brought the news: The opposition newspaper *La Prensa* has resumed publication in Managua. America's NBC television notes in this connection that all items in the newspaper, which, as is known, was notable for its extreme hostility to the Sandinist government, are being published, regardless of their nature, without any cuts or censorship by the government. At the same it is reported that this Saturday is to see the resumption of broadcasting by the Catholic radio station that was closed more than a year ago and which, incidentally, held the same positions as *La Prensa.*

The great significance of this new step by the Sandinist government on the path of national reconciliation, and therefore on the path of unblocking the conflict situation and creating the conditions for a stable and lasting peace in Central America, is obvious. After all, since the presidents of five Central American states signed a document in Guatemala in early August on the ways of restoring peace, skeptical voices have constantly been heard expressing doubts as to whether the Sandinist government will embark on the real fulfillment of the accords reached. In Nicaragua Cardinal Obando y Bravo, leader of the internal opposition, called both the "peace plan" and the hopes it has inspired "a chimera." Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, the chief "architect" of the plan, also expressed doubts (in an interview for American television), stating that he "is skeptical" that the Sandinistas will be able to carry out the democratic reforms envisaged in the "peace plan."

Events have rapidly dispelled the doubts of the skeptics and enemies of the Sandinist revolution. When a national reconciliation commission was set up in Managua, none other than Cardinal Obando y Bravo became its head. Then the Nicaraguan Government announced that for a month—7 October through 7 November—the Sandinist People's Army will halt offensive combat operations against the contras in certain regions of the three northern departments, with a view to facilitating the activity of the national reconciliation commission.

The report on the publication of the opposition *La Prensa* in Managua generated a reaction even from official spokesmen for the U.S. Administration. White House Spokesman Fitzwater told journalists that the administration may not ask Congress to appropriate new funds for the contras in the near future. "We want to give the peace plan a chance ot be implemented," he said. The near future will show precisely what "chance" the White House has in mind. But the words spoken by Thomas Foley, leader of the Democratic majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, in connection with the signing of the Guatemala accords could hardly be more apposite: "When the United States, on the one hand, declares support for the peace progress, and on the other, again sets about arming the contras, the blame for any breakdown of the peace process rests with us."

The events of recent weeks show that the Nicaraguan Government is doing everything possible to ensure that the process of a peaceful settlement in Central America does not reach an impasse, as has happened more than once in the past. If this does happen despite all the hopes, it will be necessary to recall Thomas Foley's words again.

Political & Social

More on Gorbachev Murmansk Visit

Attends Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD021850 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Correspondent A. Tikhomirov report from Murmansk on wreath-laying ceremonies held on 1 October attended by Mikhael Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [video shows Murmansk street scene, followed by one of a procession with Gorbachev at its head, walking slightly behind two servicemen carrying a wreath, which they lay at the foot of the Lenin monument. Gorbachev removes his hat; the camera shows shots of the monument and clapping crowds. After the wreath-laying, Gorbachev is shown smiling, approaching a group of old people]

[Gorbachev] Is everything alright?

[Unidentified man] [Words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] In general, my impressions of my trip yesterday, well, I have to say that I am satisfied that today we are eliminating the debt to the residents of Murmansk, and the only thing which justifies the fact that there has been such a long delay—I say it to everyone, I said it yesterday when we met (?but this time was found) [words indistinct] on the eve of the 70th anniversary of October. [voices in crowd: Yes, yes, yes] Basically we are starting the celebrations, the prefestivals, with the Murmansk trip. It's the only oblast beyond the polar circle (?and that's it). [laughter in crowd] So that to spend time among you, as they say, there's no opposition.

[Unidentified woman] But you know, I'll tell you confidentially that what really ask for, we veterans who have worked for 40 or 30 years, who have lived out their lives in Murmansk...

[Gorbachev interrupts] That (?something good should be thought of), yes?

[Unidentified woman continues] Why is it that we were deprived of the (?pension) coefficient?

[Gorbachev] The pension, pension...yes...

[Unidentified woman] And there will be more money. To receive 120 [word indistinct] it is not necessary to travel anywhere to them. From Yarsolavl I have to go all the way to the Kuban, but we...

[Gorbachev interrupts] Yesterday, in Monchegorsk Raisa Maksimovna talked to some women, and they raised this question. If we are assimilating the north, then this problem arises once (?somebody gets left behind.) He goes away from here, there's no coefficient; but if he stays, then there is something. I will not tell you all, but I'm sure that this question was not invented. Well, will we fulfil the whole program? Have you invited the veterans?

[Unidentified man] Yes, we have.

[Gorbachev] We'll meet again. Till this evening. We'll talk some more.

[Gorbachev and party are shown briefly walking along a tree-lined street, then Gorbachev talking to a crowd of people]

[Gorbachev] I like your mood; that's important.

[Unidentified woman] [Words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] As i see it, even with all these problems—urban, social, and others—you stay in a good mood. It means you're strong people! We'll manage perestroyka all right in that case! I've said more than once, if you see spirits raised in some oblast or republic you go away yourself in good, raised spirits. [laughs] Well, that's surely as it should be. [applause] [video zooms in from view of town to a huge monument on a hill beyond. Gorbachev, Raisa and party are seen following a wreath carried by soldiers. Gorbachev is seen arranging the ribbons of the wreath now laid against the monument. Gorbachev stands bareheaded in front of the monument and bows his head. Camera switches to shot of memorial flame, with ships in the harbor in the background. Gorbachev is then shown meeting with a crowd of people, some wearing red sashes]

[Gorbachev] [Words indistinct] Life goes on. Otherwise, if it didn't, what did we fight for?

[Unidentified man] I began work in 1919.

[Gorbachev] Here?

[Man] Yes, I was even a water carrier. I eventually became a railroad engineer. I worked 65 years, all in Murmansk, all at the same job...

[Gorbachev interrupts] How old are you now?

[Man] (?89)

[Gorbachev] (?That's a lot of years). Let me congratulate you! [camera shows Gorbachev shaking man's hand, embracing him] [applause, laughter from crowd]

[Man] I've been a Party member since 1926. [video ends with shot of wreath and its guard of honor in front of the monument]

Talks to Murmansk Dockworkers

LD030801 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 1 October on its "Vremya" newscast broadcasts a 6-minute long report on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's activities in Murmansk.

The video shows a black and white still photograph of Murmansk as it was at the end of World War II and then a wide shot of Murmansk in color as it is today; the announcer says it is a city of nearly 500,000 people stretching for 20 km along the Kola Gulf. The video shows Gorbachev and his wife Raisa starting their visit to Vostochnyy, a new housing development. The announcer criticizes the development, saying that the builders have not provided kindergartens and shops as is the case with many developments elsewhere. Building costs are also high, twice as high as in Central Russia.

Gorbachev then talks to a group of black-uniformed men, saying: "In theory, the housing question will somehow be solved, but it will always be with us. Demands change. At the moment, the order of the day is to change the proportion of living space to useful (?space). It is a real question, a real question in our country, a real question, even though we build tens of millions every year. We are rebuilding the whole country, the whole country in terms of housing—all of it."

The video then shows the nuclear-powered icebreaker *Rossiya,* which is anchored at the dock. Gorbachev and Raisa are shown walking up the gangplank and are next seen touring the bridge of the vessel, where Gorbachev is seen talking to the officers.

Gorbachev is then shown addressing a large group of men and dockyard workers standing on the dock.

[Gorbachev] "It is a large port. A large port. The tasks are large too, both for trade links and, in particular, for the assimilation of the Arctic. As we move north, they will grow still larger. So, thanks for what you have done. You must do more still, still more work. Of course, such technology as the *Rossiya*, if it, for other ships, in other directions, it will be the same, these—we know there are quite a lot of problems here. [sentence as heard] The fishermen need a lot of equipment, so does the merchant fleet. All this will be solved by our own Soviet shipbuilding industry and on the basis of cooperation with Yugoslavia, with Poland, and with other countries. So, we will be concerning ourselves with the fleet. Our country cannot manage without a fleet, so it cannot do without ports either, or without the people who service this whole huge enterprise. I wish you all the best." [crowd applauds]

[Voice from crowd] "Soviet young people support you, too, Mikhail Sergeyevich!"

[Gorbachev, looking at workers above him on pile of tubes] "Does anyone on the platform want to say anything?" [crowd laughs]

[Voice from crowd] "We need more cargo-handling equipment."

[Gorbachev] "Cargo-handling? That is true. We must really get down to business with port equipment in general."

[Worker on pile of tubes] "(?Our Soviet ones do well, what is this...)"

[Gorbachev] "I was in Nakhodka, and had a look round. It is a good port, a high-capacity port, and what a lot it can do! But everything there is based on automation, on lines, on precise distribution according to what is going where; it is a good port. High-powered."

[Man in crowd] I have a request. We want our own country to produce good equipment for us port workers, but what is happening is that we buy good quality equipment, abroad somewhere. [word indistinct]."

[Gorbachev] "I shall say this: No state in the world can produce everything. This is something you must bear clearly in mind. I will give it to you straight. A serious error, we even ought to call it that, was made when at a certain stage we decided to modernize our economy on the basis of obtaining equipment and technology from the West, on the basis of agreements. As for our own Soviet engineering, we slackened our attention to it. That was wrong. That was a mistake. We have now put our own engineering first, and we have now worked out a national program. A radical modernization is in progress. As soon as we have done this, equipment will be going to the whole national economy. There will then be a different level, technical level in the national economy."

[Man in crowd] "Does that mean we can now expect new equipment?"

[Gorbachev] "That can be expected."

[Man in crowd] "Let us hope so!"

[Gorbachev] "I will tell it to you correctly."

[Man in crowd] "So why does it not get through to us then? Everything is already broken by the time it arrives!"

[Another man in crowd] "Correct, we must put an end to gross-output being used as an indicator!"

[Gorbachev] "Yes, we must put an end to it. Comrades, we must work conscientiously everywhere. Where there is not enough conscience, nothing will happen. Conscience. We have introduced State Acceptance. We know

how it went. At last they began hunting for the papers specifying how the products should be made. Otherwise, they just did it anyhow. [crowd laughs] Just roughly. They began to use all their measuring instruments. Furthermore, it turned out that these measuring instruments were obsolete too. Electronics were needed, new devices. It is working now, all this, it is working.

"How hard it was when they began, tens of millions of people, wages, everything. It turned out that money was being paid for products not made. Really, how can we go on this way, comrades? The result is poor quality products and squandered money, and yet we expect to buy good quality products with it. You see, we forget. It goes something like this: Does it go there? Oh well, slap it in, we have the money, that is the main thing. No, it is not the main thing. They slap it in in one place, then in another, then in a third place; it gets through to the shops everywhere and everywhere is a fiasco! That is the way your money is spent. What a state of affairs! Resources have been wasted, labor, you have wasted your time, years, lives, resources wasted, power wasted, everything wasted. We are then discontent. In shipbuilding too, in engineering, there are things in which we are catching up with the West. In machine-tool building too, and now, when we have been paying attention, see how our electronics has come on. You hear: 'How brainy they are in Russia!' Everything will work out, everything will work out. But now we must get through, get through...

[Worker] "We must not move away..."

[Gorbachev] "No, we must not..."

[Worker, interrupting] [Words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] "Of course, of course...That is right, that is right..."

[Worker] "[Word indistinct] real well-being."

[Gorbachev] "Well, you know how it is come on. We are strong in that you are supporting us. I think that the people need the right policy and such an experienced and responsible leadership. The leadership also needs support. Otherwise, this will turn into nothing, and support isn't just a case of: Yes, yes, we support you. No, when you go to your workplace support us there. [video shows people in the crowd at first uncertain how to react to this, then smiling. Gorbachev, himself out of view, laughs and then continues] "You see, everything is so simple really. The most important thing is the complexity." [sentence as heard]

[Same man in crowd] "Did you like the town?"

[Gorbachev] "Both the town and the oblast. I went to Monchegorsk yesterday, that is 120 km away, or however far away it is. Nice nature, interesting."

[Another man] "And after Monchegorsk?"

[Gorbachev] "That is what I want to say. We had some conversation there yesterday, you have probably heard about that." [video shows crowd nodding; people says "yes;" someone says "ecology"]

[Gorbachev] "Ecology. That is quite a question. By the way, they reported there some interesting decisions they have already made, from Severonikel, the director of that association there, new methods, you know, that is how many questions are being resolved. So, you see they can be solved, now that they have really been pressured into it. Nature must be preserved, particularly here. Nature must be preserved."

[Man in crowd] "Only here and in Siberia is there any nature left, there is (?no more) nature." [crowd laughs]

[Gorbachev] "I know a thing or two about that. Anyway, you asked the right question. We must stop thinking that we have such vast wide open spaces here, so we can dump things, dig things out."

[Woman in crowd] "Did you like the merchant shipping port?"

[Gorbachev] "Well, I am looking at you right now; I like you!" [woman laughs]

"All the rest, you will sort it out yourselves. It is a big port, indeed, a big port."

[Same woman, still laughing] "And a clean one, is it not?"

[Gorbachev] "Very."

[Man in crowd] "More often your assistants are [words indistinct]."

[Gorbachev] "We do not want a lot of assistants; that is bureacracy."

[Man in crowd] "But they are necessary."

[Gorbachev] "It is necessary. That is right, comrades. You have probably already noticed that the current leaders of the country are always on trips, studying things, keeping a check on the main questions; they are always traveling about, comrades, to see in real life what is going on. That is the way we will operate. The labor collectives, however, provide the main check. So, get on with it and do it. You have been meeting the gross output targets at any cost, and you have worked like this: Get the job out of the way; I will do it on the basis of 10, somewhere else they would give me 12. So the main thing is not the work, the end result; just get the job signed off or I quit!"

[Man in crowd] "Not here, not in this port."

[Gorbachev] "What I say, I know what I am talking about. You know, a combine harvester or a tractor gets sent out and arrives at a collective or sovkhoz, and it takes them a month to get it in shape!"

[Man in crowd] "It is the same here; they sent us three loaders and they are still standing idle."

[Gorbachev] "You see! What kind of work was that?"

[Man in crowd] "They did not work for a single day."

[Gorbachev] "You see, you understand; if we work, we will have something to share. What we are doing now is to make sure that in the labor collective the people themselves understand what is what, whether he is the foreman, the master craftsman, the manager, or the specialist. I think this is the best and most correct way. Financial autonomy leads to a position in which each one must live—his income will be based on—the end result, and we have to make appointments so that the managers are the sort of people who are capable of leading a collective. Are you feeling good?" [crowd shouts "yes"] "So, we can have some hope?" [crowd shouts "you can"]

[Voice from crowd] Murmansk people have never let their side down, not in war or in peacetime. [more shouts and laughter]

[Gorbachev] "Goodbye." [applause]

Visits Prospecting Association

LD022134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meetings with workers of Murmansk Oblast are continuing on his 3d day. This morning he acquainted himself with the work of the Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka [Arctic Sea Oil and Gas Prospecting] production association. This enterprise collective is successfully developing one of the branches of science and industry in the northern region which have good prospects, engaged in prospecting for and extracting oil on the shelf of the northern seas. Afterwards there was a meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and workers of the association:

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Good day. Did you listen to my speech yesterday?

[Voices] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Do you agree with all of it or not?

[Vocies] Of course.

[Gorbachev] I touched specifically on the topic of prices yesterday, because here in Murmansk wherever I had conversations, people have asked: Mikhail Sergeyevich, what's the situation going to be like with prices? I tried to say what the situation is like, you see. On the one hand, a respectful attitude—as a result of the low prices which have been maintained for 20 to 30 years—a respectful attitude has declined with regard to the chief product: food, that which is necessary every day, more than once a day. Now, you mustn't treat it like that. When you juxtapose it with other products, you can see what sort of distortions have come about: I would say, one person can feed himself on meat for a year for a pair of boots. But what if you take a television set? Or a car? You need tonnes, tens of tonnes altogether. In other words, what provides the source of life, food, has lost in prestige. It is altogether that problem—at that time they called it a piece of bread—that was the main issue, so to speak. Suddenly you see how the distortion has come about. But on the other hand, in solving the question of raising the prestige of these products, that must not be done by just raising the price, and nothing else. That would be picking the working man's pocket. We must think about how to solve the problem in such a way that the pocket remains able to buy everything which is now acquired at a different price, in such a way that it does not hit the working man, in any way. But I think that when there is that just price, and a prestigious price, then people will somehow view affairs differently. What is done, what is known to us—the photographs which reach the Central Committee and the government—what is done at rubbish tips, in hostels and dining halls: Comrades, one third of food products simply go to waste. Nobody values them, nobody values them, you hear. There has never been such a thing in Russia before. But we cannot solve the sort of issue which affects all working people behind closed doors, in secret, so to speak, by stunning and striking society, while you have to stomach it. No, it won't be like that. You can rest assured on that. We shall do it in the agreed manner.

[Unidentified speaker] We've got bad materials at work.

[Gorbachev] Where?

[Unidentified speaker] In ship repairs [word indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Ship repairs?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] What materials?

[Unidentified speaker] The whole lot, all of them.

[Gorbachev] All of them?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Material and technical equipment?

[Unidentified speaker] Half of the teams are sitting around with no work.

[Gorbachev] Now?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, right now.

[Gorbachev] And fishing, the fishing industry?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, yes, yes, yes.

[Second unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich! A Youth Housing Complex for Murmansk—they've completely ruined it since the start! They don't provide completely! We're now into our 9th month working here. We were supposed to move in after the New Year, and the foundations have not even been laid!

[Unidentified speaker] Of the youth housing complex!

[Gorbachev] I understand, I understand!

[Unidentified speaker] I feel just like a fish on the ice—we can do nothing. We appeal to the higher authorities and they absolutely do not want to help us!

[Third unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich! When will the fisherfolk get their houses?

[Fourth unidentified speaker] There's been a bad situation with children's clothes this year.

[Third unidentified speaker] Not enough housing's being built.

[Second unidentified speaker] There's no housing at all!

[Gorbachev] There you go repeating my report from yesterday! [crowd laughs] I'm pleased! So, there were no mistakes anywhere. Really: Housing throughout the country—I said it yesterday, that we are doing it—and you need it here too, here. The estimates they have in the oblast are poor. So we made an agreement. And we will have another meeting today.

[Unidentified speaker] We are going to have an increase in construction.

[Gorbachev] You have to increase it! You still have to get there. Is it 1,200 a year that they've added on? Yes? 1,200 square meters have to be added on throughout the oblast so as to get there and to have solved this problem by 2000. [end recording]

[Announcer] In the half of the day Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev met with sailors of the Northern Navy Fleet, reviewed the naval ships, and spoke with the staff. Comrade Gorbachev conferred orders and medals of the USSR on a group of sailors who were awarded for their successes in combative and political training and for carrying out the command's tasks.

Visits Fish Processing Combine

LD030222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Port of Murmansk. Our special correspondents report:

[Unidentified correspondent] As everywhere in the town's enterprises and streets, here at the fishing port the workers at the fish processing combine gave a warm welcome to Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] The fishing industry—the ministry—is developing a big fleet; great tasks are being accomplished. However, it does not concern itself with housing for fishermen. I was in Severonikel yesterday where they are doing immense things; there is a great deal of construction for production. For the people, however, there are not enough preschools; there are problems with housing, you understand, and there are a number of other issues. Well, who needs these production facilities, if facilities are not provided for the people? Well, all right, I will say this to you about housing. We are restructuring the whole country, after all, the whole country. In the last 20 years we have (?rehoused) 200 million people—200 million have moved into new apartments and houses. There has also been renovation. For all that we now have a program up to the year 2000, stretching resources still further, in order to somehow solve the major part of this problem, although the problem can never be totally solved because requirements change. Before we lived in communal apartments and everything was okay. Now everyone wants a separate apartment nationwide, 80 percent already live in separate apartments. There used to be a standard size. Four square meters were allocated for the kitchen; now we have to have a minimum of 9 which is correct. The fact of the matter is that we have neglected the gap between increases in production capacities, that is, the buildup in capacities, and housing construction. That is what we want to resolve and that depends on us. Our investment went beyond the scale of the 5-year plan, but even then, when we saw that it was too little, we added another 10 percent. Let me say now that we have gained over 2 years; we have gained 11 million square meters above what we planned. So, it is building up and we will continue even further.

I have named our three programs—food, housing and goods, and quality goods, first and foremost. If you look at shoes, for example, we produce about the same as the most developed countries; the problem is one of quality. Or as you rightly say, that is how it was—there are shoes, but not for the elderly. There are shoes for young people but not for small children. Since last year, we have switched light industry and trade to orders—trade puts in its orders, and light industry only makes what trade orders. Previously it was the case that the plan was fulfilled, the bonuses paid, but there was not enough on

the shelves. Beginning this year, the work of light industry has been switched to working in accordance with orders, orders from trade, and trade gets its orders from the public.

[Unidentified man] Mikhail Sergeyevich, being healthy is the most important thing. All the rest (?we can put up with).

[Gorbachev] Well, health is already turning out all right. [laughter] Provided provisions and housing get a bit better, provided you can go into the shops and you can do everything that is needed more quickly and you do not get irritated, then this will effect both our health and our frame of mind.

[Man] [Sentence indistinct]

[Gorbachev] On the whole, we understand this, comrades. One thing is clear. I told the dock workers at the port that no one should believe that what the country needs is only good leadership which will then open the storehouses standing somewhere where everything will then start flowing forth from them. There are no such storehouses!

[Unidentified woman] [sentence indistinct]

[Gorbachev] There are no such storehouses! I believe that the country's current leadership must propose a policy that will take into account these tasks. This policy will be alive if you—in the fishing fleet, at enterprises, in the mines, and in the clothing workshop, etc.—do your job. [Woman] Correct!

[Gorbachev] If there is no conscientious work, we will not produce the quantity or, especially, the quality required; then the money you earn, the bonuses you receive, will not amount to anything—they will just be bits of paper. I believe that we have proposed a responsible, serious policy in the people's interests. In order to implement this policy, everyone's work is needed. I can tell you that it is not only at the top or among the leading—so to speak—personnel at different levels that negative factors and changes have occurred. Changes have also occurred at the work station and in labor collectives there has been a slackening of discipline. Conscientiousness landed up somewhere at the bottom. The free-ride mentality spread in the collectives. They say: What is Moscow thinking about? But the point revolves round the amount of raw and building materials needed in Murmansk Oblast. Or, take this, they say: Give us facing slabs; there is not enough cement; there is not enough lumber. Comrades, you are sitting on cement here, nepheline ores; that is cement. There is just one brick works and even this works has been allowed to fall into neglect. [crowd chuckles]

So must the Politburo do this? If you see a tractor or a machinetool is produced and supplied to a works which then cannot put it into operation, or a transfer line which they cannot put into operation, if, as we were told, three cranes were supplied to the port, and they cannot get them to work, or a loader does not work: Who made them? That will not do! That will not do! There will not be any manna from heaven in our country. It does not exist. The miracle is inside ourselves. We must create our own lives with our own hands. That is why we need restructuring. Restructuring thinking and attitudes is the first thing we need to get started on. People must live according to their conscience. This process is a difficult one. No freeloading mentality at all, either at the top or below! We are all linked by one destiny.

[Man] All that is correct.

[applause]

[Woman] Thank you. [end recording]

[Correspondent] At the Kirov Palace of Culture and Technology everything is already prepared for the festive session devoted to the presentation to Murmansk of the Golden Star and the Order of Lenin.

Visits Fishery Sector Workers

PM021531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondents A. Minayev, A. Chernyak, and G. Yastrebtsov report: "Onward Along the Path of Changes. M.S. Gorbachev's Visit to Murmansk"]

[Text] Murmansk—Boris Feoktistovich Safonov, Aleksandr Iosipovich Shabalin, Viktor Nikolayevich Leonov... The names of all the Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor appear on bright banners hanging along Murmansk's central streets.

The history of Murmansk Oblast contains numerous pages of heroism. The struggle against foreign intervention and the White Guard rabble during the Civil War, the opening up of the Northern Sea Route and the development of the mining and metallurgy base in the Kola Peninsula during the thirties, the defense of the Soviet Polar regions against enemy invasion during the Great Patriotic War...

And are today's voyages by mighty nuclear-powered ships like the "Arktika" and the "Sibir" to the North Pole not akin to glorious feats? The ice sea is the daily work place for thousands of Murmansk's citizens—seamen and fishermen carrying out their vigil far from their native shores, geologists and oil and gas industry workers out on the polar shelf. Ships belonging to "Sevryba," the country's largest association producing almost one-fifth of the Union's entire fish catch, are permanently registered in Murmansk. It is also the central base of the icebreaker fleet.

In his conversations with the citizens of Murmansk the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee enquired not only about their work at sea but also about what awaits the fisherman, seaman, or polar explorer back ashore, in his home city. Man and his real interests and concerns are at the focus of our economic policy and practical economic activity, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized. We have not yet fully revealed the potential of socialism. It is necessary to create a mighty system of motivations and incentives encouraging all workers to conscientiously perform their assigned work. The passiveness of leaders who fail to utilize the opportunities provided for the solution of social tasks is particularly intolerable in the present situation.

M.S. Gorbachev toured the new residential developments.

Specialists from "Murmanskgrazhdanproyekt" have developed standard designs for large-panel apartment blocks of the northern 93-M series. Their best feature is that they have been adapted to specific local conditions and climate. The shortage of natural color and vegetation is compensated by brightly painted panels and ornamental features.

M.S. Gorbachev viewed apartments in a new-series high-ground apartment block. Its new occupants are due to move in at any time. And they will be pleased, of course. High ceilings (up to 3 meters), large kitchens, spacious passages with drying cabinets, and, finally, highly effective triple-glazed windows. The housing situation in Murmansk is difficult, but it is necessary to increase the quantity and improve the quality of housing for the northerners. The main point is to expand the capacities of the local housing construction base.

"The city is already pushed for space along the Kola Gulf shoreline, and we are therefore forced to reclaim space for new housing districts along the high and rocky hilltops," I. Nerush, chief of the oblast Department for Construction and Architectural Affairs, said. "Architects, designers, and construction industry workers had to invest much effort to ensure that the high-ground developments are as comfortable as those at sea level..."

But some of the new streets are being laid out with buildings built to obsolete designs. Why? The Murmansk housing construction combine is being slow to reconstruct and retool its production. In order to ensure a separate apartment for every citizen of Murmansk by the year 2000, at least 320,000 square meters of housing must be commissioned every year, but actual construction is still only one-half that amount. Tens of thousands of families are waiting for apartments. There is a shortage of children's institutions. The city also lacks a proper concert hall. Hospitals, polyclinics, and hotels are overcrowded.

Apart from the construction of new housing, the rational utilization of existing housing is also important for the solution of the housing problems. Proper order has still not been imposed in this work. A random check revealed more than 200 apartments and 300 rooms with no one living in them. More than 500 apartments are used as offices, departmental guest houses, and even storage facilities.

Insufficient use is still being made of "accelerators" of the housing problem's solution like cooperative construction, own-resources construction methods, and young people's construction cooperatives, which have proved worthwhile in many regions in the country.

"Almost all housing construction here is concentrated in the hands of just one steward—the Capital Construction Administration," Murmansk Gorispolkom Chairman V. Goryachkin explained. "This is convenient, it does away with departmental barriers. But over the last few years there has been a considerable cutback in the contribution made to the construction of housing and other social projects by the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Ministry of Railways, and other departments."

M.S. Gorbachev visited the nuclear-powered icebreaker *Rossiya.* Its crew, headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Captain A. Lamekhov operates a modern ship, fitted out with the latest achievements of science and technology.

"The *Rossiya* is the most powerful and the fastest icebreaker. The pneumatic system is very efficient in combating snow and ice," Master Electrician V. Leshin said. "Living conditions for people on the ship are not bad."

"What we have achieved is that transport ships can follow us, so to say, according to a time schedule even along the most complex sea route—the Northern Sea Route," Captain Anatoliy Alekseyevich Lamekhov said. "This became possible thanks to the fleet's acquisition of nuclear-powered ships in a special Arctic series."

The route of freight for residents on the coast of Siberia and Chukotka via Murmansk is a little more than one-third of the traditional route via the Far East ports, where they have to be taken across almost the entire country. Murmansk's dockers and seamen have established close business ties with the collective of the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, their main Arctic partner. Miners participated in the development of the material base of the port of Murmansk, allocating funds for the construction of a mechanized complex and two large storage units there. For its part, the shipping line set up integrated teams which handle incoming and outgoing freight in the port of Murmansk and in Dudinka, relieving ships' crews of this work. This innovation immediately enabled the seamen to effect savings

of time on loading and unloading operations, and this in turn made it possible to achieve two to three above-plan sailings by the large-tonnage ship during every navigation period.

Unfortunately, the freight recipients in the eastern sector of the Arctic have not engaged in such cooperation with the seamen, and at times have even let them down. Especially as regards the transportation of fruit and vegetables. This is exactly what happened during this year's vegetable picking campaign. It is well known that its start was delayed for 2 weeks owing to bad weather conditions. Wishing to somehow make up for the lag, seamen and port workers in Murmansk strove to speed up the handling of every ship and every consignment of this perishable cargo. The last ship carrying vegetables for the residents of Kolyma—the mv *Kapitan Danilkin*—sailed ahead of time. The crews of the nuclear-powered ship *Sibir* and of line icebreakers took only 7 days and nights to escort it through the ice. This was a record time for Arctic sailing. But all the efforts made by the port workers and seamen were totally wiped out by the actual owners of the cargo—the "Kolymtorg" Administration. They kept the motor ship standing in the roads for several days, and even when they got down to unloading it they were in no particular hurry.

"In January of this year the Murmansk Shipping Line switched to full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-capitalization," Shipping Line Chief V. Beletskiy said. "Not everyone has yet acquired a taste for working in the new fashion. People are under the impression that questions of economics and problems of restructuring the economic mechanism are mainly the province of economists in our country. Yet this is a matter for everyone! So far many departments, services, and even some leaders are still crawling along the rut of the old conservative path. The fleet's shore-based subdivisions have not fully restructured their work."

At the same time, many of the seamen's problems fall outside the framework of the shipping line leadership's competence. The enterprise is planning an annual profit of R109 million, but only R23 million will be left at the collective's disposal—all the rest is expropriated.

During the conversation the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of those assembled to the fact that the socioeconomic restructuring now under way in the country is an irreversible process. No distortions of the party's policy can be allowed. The main question is how to create, on a socialist basis, incentives for economic, scientific, technical, and social progress that are more powerful than under capitalism, how to ensure the most effective combination of planned leadership and the interests of individuals and collectives.

Much has already been done for Soviet man, M.S. Gorbachev noted during conversations with workers. We are proud of the high level of his social security. This is what makes socialism socialism, a system of and for the working people. But labor must be the basis of a person's material and moral standing in socialist society. Conscientious, creative labor. Man's talent and his real contribution to the common cause must be encouraged by all means. There must also be a corresponding evaluation of passiveness, inaction, poor standards of labor, and antisocial behavior.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited the "Sevtekhrybprom" Production and Technical Association, where he saw for himself a comprehensively mechanized line for the manufacture of canned foods, a universal machine for sorting different fish varieties, an automated control system for smoke kilns...

"We are in no way behind the capitalists as regards technical ideas, and at times are even ahead of them," N. Glazunov, chief engineer at the "Sevtekhrybprom" Production and Technical Association, said. "But the problems arise when it comes to turning ideas into actual products—components, corrosion-resistant materials, plastics are all in short supply... Here is what has happened to one of our machines which was used at sea in actual fishing operations for only 6 months. It has rusted right through. If this and other problems of ours were to be solved quickly and efficiently, the country would receive much more additional output."

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin Memorial, toured the memorial complex, and laid a wreath at the memorial to the defenders of the Soviet Polar regions.

Discusses Prices With Workers

PM031644 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Oct 87 p 1

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov, V. Belousov, and N. Zheleznov: "Achieving Order in Everything: M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Murmansk Oblast Working People"]

[Text] Murmansk 2 Oct—In the morning of the last day of his stay on Kola soil M.S. Gorbachev began his acquaintanceship with a new, promising sector of the oblast's national economy—oil and gas. Several thousand scientists and specialists are already employed here and a special fleet has been set up for prospecting and recovery of fuel.

The acknowledged leaders of the new sphere of work are the collectives of the Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka and Soyuzmorgeo Associations, which carry out prospecting and exploitation of the shelf of the northern seas. Leading scientists from Moscow and Leningrad and other scientific centers were in at the beginning of this important work. However, the conversation at M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with geological prospectors and specialists from the floating drilling rigs was not only about science. The sector's first steps required the efficient

interplay of efforts by a large number of related organizations. The main difficulties in overcoming interdepartmental barriers are behind us, the specialists told Mikhail Sergeyevich. However, there are still many annoying defects. For instance, all the equipment has been prepared for the new computer center, but the trouble is: There is nowhere to put it.

M.S. Gorbachev: "That is not right. What is the problem? You have just received two new production blocks. Make half of one of them available. I think the administration can make room... That's the thing."

Obtaining truthful information from the midst of things, at first hand, about how the restructuring is going in the country and what the labor collectives' concerns are. This, the main aim of his working trips to various regions of the country, has been spoken of more than once by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary during his meetings with working people out in the streets and squares, in the fields, and at the construction sites. The meetings with the people of Murmansk were no exception.

Yevgeniy Rannev, team leader at Murmanskmorstroy, did not get to talk with Mikhail Sergeyevich, and he admitted to us that he is very disappointed. No, not because he had some personal, "insoluble" question ready...

"I wanted to tell Mikhail Sergeyevich," the team leader confided, "that he need have no doubt of our workers' support for the course of restructuring. It suits us, the workers, that our party's leader is struggling persistently and ardently for order in everything, including prices policy, on which the true prosperity of every one of us depends."

At one of today's meetings the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said:

"We cannot allow a question so vital to the people to be resolved in private, in offices. That is why we are submitting it for wide discussion."

On the one hand, M.S. Gorbachev went on, as a result of the low prices for basic food products which have been maintained for 20-30 years, respect for the most important product—food—has declined. Think about it: That which is the source of life has lost its prestige. Yet for centuries it was a problem in the world—to earn enough for a bit of bread.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the question of increasing the prestige of food products cannot be resolved only by increasing prices for these products. That would be tantamount to taking money from the worker's pocket. The problem must be resolved in a well considered way, so that the budget of the worker's family does not suffer, come what may.

At midday M.S. Gorbachev went to Severomorsk City. He visited modern submarines and surface warships. In conversations with personnel the CPSU Central Committee general secretary inquired about the course of combat and political training and the Northern Fleet seamen's participation in the socialist competition in honor of the 70th anniversary of Great October. Problems of housing conditions for officers and warrant officers and the work of social and cultural facilities were also touched on.

Summing up the results of the meeting on a nuclear submarine, M.S. Gorbachev said:

"I wish to stress the tremendous significance of your tough service, in which everything has to be reliable, sound, and, I repeat, reliable. What can you say: Tremendous might is entrusted to you. But it is all in human hands. Tell me, is anyone disappointed—and this applies particularly to the officers—that he is serving the fleet?"

"Here everyone is a patriot to his ship, and everyone is a patriot to his motherland," the seamen replied.

M.S. Gorbachev: "That is remarkable. That is how it should be."

Another meeting—on the nuclear-powered missile cruiser *Kirov*. Officers, warrant officers, and seamen—the heirs of the glorious traditions of the Red Banner Northern Fleet—stand in strict formation.

Addressing them, M.S. Gorbachev says:

"Wherever I have been—in the east or in the west, in the south or in the north—the working people have spoken of the same desire, for all our gains to be reliably defended. Always remember this."

"Our country, our society," M.S. Gorbachev went on to say, "are at a crucial stage. We are convinced that we can cope with all the tasks of this stage. We are convinced of it. Twice or thrice convinced, you could say. Your task is to do your job honestly and conscientiously. I wish you good service."

After visiting the warships the CPSU Central Committee general secretary presented orders and medals to a group of naval servicemen. These awards were conferred on them for successes in combat and political training and the fulfillment of missions set by the command.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev presented the Order of the Red Star to Captain 2d Class V.A. Kolesnik and Captain 1st Class R.Z. Chebotarevskiy.

Words of cordial gratitude for military labor were addressed to Captains 2d Class I.A. Belozertsev, A.G. Buglak, and V.I. Yermolayev, Captains 3d Class Yu.I. Onuchin and N.V. Chabanets, and Captain 1st Class

M.I. Klyuyev. Together with a number of other officers, they were presented with orders "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," 3d Class.

Among the recipients of the Ushakov Medal were Petty Officers 2d Class G.V. Bartushyavichus and V.V. Zamyslov, while Warrant Officers N.P. Vyalko and S.B. Surgutov, Lieutenant Captains V.N. Brestskiy and A.N. Lobanov, and Captain of Medical Services P.M. Tkachuk received the medal "For Combat Services."

The services of Seaman P.I. Mushtakov, Warrant Officer A.L. Rudakov, and Petty Officer 2d Class D.Yu. Chepenko were rewarded with the Nakhimov Medal.

It is a great event in your lives to receive high awards from the motherland, Mikhail Sergeyevich said, addressing the servicemen. We value highly what you have done, for which the awards have been conferred on you. You have set an example of a conscientious attitude to service. I wish you new successes, dear comrades.

Visits Enterprises, Ships

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[Report by special correspondents A. Minayev, A. Chernyak, and G. Yastrebtsov: "The Restructuring Affects Everyone: M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Murmansk Oblast"]

[Excerpts] Murmansk Oblast—[passage omitted] One of the most beautiful buildings in Murmansk is the recently commissioned engineering and administrative block of the Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka Association. This organization's large collective faces unusual and important tasks: Prospecting and commercial extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf of the Arctic seas. This is an entirely new sector for the Arctic Circle, and is called upon to radically change the orientation of the region's economic development.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the association's collective and inquired about the course of the northerners' work and their problems. [passage omitted]

During the meeting between the oil and gas prospectors and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee they discussed the need for the preferential construction and commissioning in the current 5-year plan of a comprehensive production base for drilling, as well as the resolution of social problems. It is necessary to speed up the creation of the country's own drilling and oilfield equipment, meeting the modern-day requirements of environmental conservation. And, most important, initiative, creativity, and a high sense of responsibility for the task in hand are needed.

M.S. Gorbachev met with personnel of the Red Banner Northern Fleet. [passage omitted]

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary inspected modern submarines and surface ships and missile technology and talked with officers and seamen about the progress of the restructuring on the ships and in the units and the improvements in the combat and political training of personnel. [passage omitted]

M.S. Gorbachev went on board a missile-carrying nuclear submarine. [passage omitted]

M.S. Gorbachev went on board the nuclear-powered missile cruiser *Kirov*. The ship is equipped with awe-inspiring weapons, and its crew are persistently improving their skill.

We have no right to forget that a cruel and perfidious enemy opposes us. Our ships, our combat community, are brazenly "watched" by NATO ships which maneuver in dangerous proximity and often intercept our course. We respond to these demonstrations of aggressiveness by stepping up our vigilence on watch and ensuring the maximum intensity of effort in exercises and training sessions, political worker A. Pugachev said. Half the personnel on the ship are rated excellent in combat and political training, and nearly 58 percent are first and second class specialists. How is the restructuring going on the ship? Above all, responsibility for the end result has been enhanced. The work of the party and Komsomol organizations has been stepped up.

Formerly, it was often impossible to see people, and their role in the mastery of hardware and weapons, behind the generalizations. Now people are at the center of the commanding officer's and political worker's attention. People, with their needs, joys, and misfortunes. It cannot be otherwise: Although the weapons on the cruiser are collective and the systems are complex, sometimes the fulfillment of the whole crew's task depends on the actions of a single officer, warrant officer, or seaman.

But it cannot be said that the state of military discipline is everywhere up to today's demands. The military oath and military regulations have not yet become the law of life for every serviceman. Instances of indiscipline, nonregulation relations, and disregard for the demands of instructions and directions have not yet been eradicated.

Today, in the conditions of the tense military-political situation in the world and the unrestrained arms race unleashed by imperialism, firm discipline, organization, and order are more important than ever before, M.S. Gorbachev said in the course of his talk with the Northern Fleet seamen.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary presented orders and medals to a group of the Northern Fleet seamen for successes in combat and political training and for fulfilling targets from the command. [passage omitted]

Congratulating the Northern Fleet seamen on the awards, M.S. Gorbachev set them the task of increasing vigilance and combat readiness in every way.

In Severomorsk, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary inquired about the city's social development and asked how the seamen and their families live. It is well known that last year, because of the negligence of certain workers, in the winter some of the apartment blocks were frozen out [razmorozhennyy]. Emergency measures had to be adopted. Have conclusions been drawn from the disaster?

The situation in the city has returned to normal and the shortcomings are being eliminated. This year preparations for the winter have gone better. But there are still complaints—mainly about the quality of panel housing: the seams freeze and the roof leaks. The north needs reliable, convenient housing, new designs are needed.

Inspects Submarine

LD031502 [Editorial report] Moscow Television in Russian at 1800 GMT on 2 October carries a 16-minute video report on Mikhail Gorbachev's 2 October visit to the Arctic Sea Oil and Gas Prospecting Association in Murmansk.

An unnamed correspondent introduces the report while video shows street scenes in Murmansk, and then of Gorbachev, accompanied by officials, entering the Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka production association premises. The correspondent says: "Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka: such is the long name of the association which the general secretary visited this morning. Not just the Kola peninsula, but the entire Arctic coasts of the country is now surveyed from these walls, one can say. The figures cited are no joke: hundreds of millions of roubles have already been invested, and billions will yet be invested in extracting shelf oil and gas. Ship-building has taken on a wholly new direction, the development of drilling installations, rigs and ships to transport them: the problems of geologists, seamen, oilmen and shipbuilders are rolled together into one ball here." An official is shown explaining exhibits in an exhibition room to Gorbachev, pointing out and demonstrating the operations of a crane.

Scene shifts to a board room, where Gorbachev, seated at a microphone, reads from a sheet of paper addressing meeting of officials.

[Gorbachev] "Well, from the figures I've been given, it emerges that the Soviet Union has the widest expanse of shelf in the world, with a total area of 6 million square kilometers, 22 percent of the world continental shelf, of which 70 percent offers promising prospects for oil and gas. But in order to exploit the shelf—we know where it is, it's a very specific area, it's not merely the north, it is the Arctic, it's the Arctic Ocean. So there are a very great number of problems in connection with that. So one must get prepared, for at some stage mankind will live by the ocean, that's where we are heading. And civilization will move to the Pacific Ocean, primarily, and there is a lot of work to be done there."

Correspondent cuts in with the comment that geological surveys have already shown there are huge resources there, and colossal investments will be needed to develop them; but the approach to exploitation must be rational.

Special correspondent Tikhomirov reports from outside the building: "During the talk Mikhail Sergeyevich was holding inside this building with specialists, an interesting incident took place. Oil prospectors are complaining that Murmansk builders are taking too long to build them a building for the computer center; and the following suggestion has been made: you cut the management apparatus by a third, shift over a bit in this building, and put the computer center in there. This is indeed a way out, probably, not only for this establishment, for this association, but for many other enterprises as well. There are too many offices; reduce them in number, and put in the appropriate equipment, including computer technology."

Video cuts to Gorbachev, accompanied by Raisa Gorbacheva in a dark fur coat and hat, and other officials, outside the building, calling to a crowd of people, including large numbers of men in service uniform and children.

[Gorbachev] "Good day, good day! And why aren't you at work? Eh? [indistinct shouts in reply] Oh, the second shift. Then it's forgivable! Did you listen to my speech yesterday?"

[Voices] "Yes."

[Gorbachev] "Do you agree with all of it or not?"

[Voices] "Of course."

[Gorbachev] "I touched specifically on the topic of prices yesterday, because here in Murmansk wherever I had conversations, people have asked: Mikhail Sergeyevich, what's the situation going to be like with prices? I tried to say what the situation is like, you see. On the one hand, a respectful attitude—as a result of the low prices which have been maintained for 20 to 30 years—a respectful attitude has declined with regard to the chief product food, that which is necessary every day, more than once a day. Now, you mustn't treat it like that. And when you juxtapose it with other products, you can see what sort of distortions have come about: I would say, one person can feed himself on meat for a year for a pair of boots. But what if you take a television set? Or a car? You need tonnes, tens of tonnes altogether. In other words, what provides the source of life, so to speak, food, has lost in prestige, in a manner of speaking. It is altogether that problem—at that time they called it a piece of bread—that was the main issue, so to speak. And suddenly you see how the distortion has come about. But

on the other hand, in solving the question of raising the prestige of these products, that must not be done by just raising the price, and nothing else. That would be picking the working man's pocket. We must think about how to solve the problem in such a way that the pocket remains able to buy everything which is now acquired at a different prices, in such a way that it does not hit the working man, in any way. But I think that when there is that just price, and a prestigious price, then people will somehow view affairs differently."

"What goes on, what is known to us from the photographs which come in to the Central Committee and to the government about what goes on on the rubbish tips, in hostels, and in canteens! Comrades, one-third of produce goes to waste. No one values it, no one values it. Listen, Russia has never seen anything like it. People who are older will know that when people used to eat, they used to gather up the crumbs in their hand, throw them back and eat them. There's no question of crumbs now! Go into a canteen and you'll see the bread lying around, people can help themselves, they take it like this [Gorbachev demonstrates], break off a piece and all the rest goes to waste. But, quite simply, what sort of morality is it today? It is a terrible thing. On a human level it really makes me...I think you must feel the same. But everyone's got used to this, although one must say frankly that particularly as far as bread is concerned the Central Committee gets a large number of letters saying that one shouldn't treat bread like this. As I said yesterday, we cannot tackle a question which affects all working people behind closed office doors, in secret, by stunning society, by hitting people and expecting them to put up with it. No, we won't do that. You must rest easy on that score. This is how we shall go about it, the proper way."

[Woman] "Mikhail Sergeyevich, when will the fishermen get their housing?"

[Gorbachev, to laughter from crowd] "You are repeating the report I delivered yesterday. I'm happy about that because it means I wasn't mistaken. Indeed, I described yesterday what we are doing about housing in the country as a whole, and also what you need here. The estimates in the oblast are rather poor, we agreed about that. And we are going to have another meeting about that today."

[Official with Gorbachev] "We shall be increasing it."

[Gorbachev] "You must increase it. You must reach...was it an increase of 1,200 per year?

[Official] "Yes."

[Gorbachev] "You must have an additional 1,200 sq m in the oblast so that you can reach the required level by the year 2000 and solve this problem. You have to find ways. All the ministers connected with your oblast are present here. They should take this into account."

[Official] "People of Murmansk, we are expected in Severomorsk."

[Woman] Will you come to our school?" [laughter in crowd]

[Gorbachev] "Since you're inviting me, I shall come on my next visit. [laughter in crowd.] But not today. Goodbye, comrades!"

[Correspondent, over video of a long boulevard ending in a statue] "Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made the acquaintance of the town of Severomorsk today." After recounting the town's glorious wartime heroism, the correspondent continues: "Today Mikhail Sergeyevich inspected ships of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, and made the acquaintance of naval seamen, the descendants of those who brought glory to our arms beyond the Arctic circle during the years of the war."

Video shows shots of naval vessels, Gorbachev and party walking alongside a naval vessel to where submarine seamen are lined up on submarine deck.

[Gorbachev] "Hello, comrade submariners!" [saluting]

Submariners reply, and Gorbachev's party procedes past naval vessel bearing number 434 onto the deck of a submarine. Gorbachev is greeted with a salute by an officer, and proceeds to salute lined-up submariners.

[Gorbachev] "Hello, comrade northern seamen!" Following their reply, Gorbachev goes on: "What is the mood of the seamen?"

[Seaman, to broad smiles all round] "Thank you for your concern about the fleet, your consideration. We don't let you down!"

[Gorbachev] "Everything must be reliable, very reliable. Well, what can one say? Our might is great, our potential is great, but everything is in man's hands. If we said that man is the decisive force there and there and there, at the other stages too, then here, that is increased tenfold. Because here he becomes a hundred, a thousand, a million times stronger through this, when he masters all this. Is the policy we are pursuing clear to you? you don't have any doubts?"

[Seamen] "No."

[Gorbachev] "As regards either domestic or foreign policy?"

[Seamen] "We approve it and support it."

[Seaman, presenting model of submarine to Gorbachev] "Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, allow me, in commemoration of your visit to the Red Banner Northern Fleet, to

present to you, on behalf of the North Sea seamen, this model of our ship, which has been made by craftsmen of the fleet. Thank you, Mikhail Sergeyevich." [applause]

Video shows Gorbachev group walking past ship while seamen on deck shout "hurrah!" Gorbachev goes aboard a ship, climbing gangplank to accompaniment of brass band. Gangplank bears the name "Kirov".

[Officer, welcoming Gorbachev on board] "General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the crew of the cruiser *Kirov* is ready for inspection. Commander of the cruiser, Captain First Class Lebedev." He shakes hands with Gorbachev and greets him. Video shows crew lined up on deck.

[Officer] "At Ease!"

[Seaman] "Petty Officer Maksimov. My family's from Leningrad. For my first 5 years I lived in the north. Now I'm here again, I'm serving here."

[Gorbachev] "What I've been told about this ship is that it's a good ship. Something else you should know is this: All the plans that we have made, and are carrying out, are vast plans. Everything we're doing in foreign policy to strengthen the international situation and begin processes that all, so to speak, remove confrontation and the possibility of conflict, especially nuclear conflict, all this can be accomplished on condition that we remain strong. Our defense must be strong, and all our plans are plans that are reliably defended. Wherever I've been, from east to west, south to north, everywhere the working people desire one thing: that we should not skimp on the army, that everything should be reliably defended. Therefore many of you will be well provided for.

"Our country is vast, the influence of our policy is enormous. Perhaps some people don't like that, many people don't like what we are demonstrating by our policy and by our initiatives. Attempts are even made to hinder us. True, they're afraid to hinder us by other means, so they try it by political means; but that's because we are powerful. We say we are willing to have less confrontation, so as to exclude certain uncontrolled processes and the emergence of certain situations—but on the basis of equal security. We don't want their security to be less, but we don't want our own to be any less, either.

"Such a force as our Northern Fleet—there is an enormous concentration of defense might here. It is a reliable shield, and we put our hope in you. But everything that you have now at your disposal, from the small things to the large, all this requires much training and high moral qualities, true moral strength, as well as physical training. But let me say that the Northern Fleet will not let us down."

[Sailors, chuckling] "We will do our best."

[Gorbachev] "You have thought up a good marching tune for yourselves: I like it as soon as I heard it. I liked it even though it hasn't got so many words."

[Voice of camera] "Yes."

[Gorbachev] "The main thing is that it won't let us down. And the music is good. That is precisely what we proceed from. When I came here I regarded it as my duty, as a result of my political and military-political obligations, to pay you a visit. The country and society are at a turning-point. We are convinced that we can manage all the tasks of this stage. We're convinced. Maybe I could even say twice and thrice convinced. If we didn't have this kind of conviction, we wouldn't undertake it. But when we have coped and have passed through this turning-point, Then out of it will come a different society. It will really be the sort of society we need. It is also up to you to do your job, honestly and conscientiously."

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on Visit

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[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov, V. Belousov, and N. Zheleznov: "Restructuring Is the Direct Continuation of October. M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Murmansk Oblast Working People"]

[Text] One of the banners decorating the streets of Murmansk on the eve of the October Revolution's 70th anniversary reads: "Restructuring Is the Direct Continuation of October." A frank discussion of the first real results of the Soviet country's renewal, which began after the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the concerns and thoughts of the people opening up the northern region is continuing in the course of M.S. Gorbachev's meetings with the working people of Murmansk Oblast.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary laid flowers at the memorial to V.I. Lenin. Here, too, he chatted with city residents. In the front row were Murmansk's most venerable citizens—war and labor veterans. One of them—M.P. Ryzhkov, party member since 1927—said:

"We wholeheartedly welcome your business trips, Mikhail Sergeyevich, and your meetings with the people.

"Your region has grown up over the postwar years," M.S. Gorbachev addressed the veterans. "It is not for nothing that you have worked, lived, and struggled here. And now too, by all accounts, you are not sitting with arms folded but are seeing that your cause is continued and are aiding restructuring to the best of your ability."

The conversation turned to the concerns of northern veterans.

M.S. Gorbachev: "Only yesterday workers at the 'Severonikel' Combine spoke of the need to develop rest bases for you more actively somewhere in the central zone, not necessarily in the south, so that people can travel there on vacation as families and take the children with them. The city already has such ties, but they must, of course, be expanded."

Labor veteran Ye.F. Muzhzhavleva suggested examining the question of making provision for additional pension benefits for veterans who have worked in the north for several decades.

This same question was raised, Mikhail Sergeyevich said, in Monchegorsk during Raisa Maksimovna's conversation with members of the city women's council. If we really are opening up the north, then this problem, too, must be resolved: If a pensioner remains in the north, he must receive additional benefits. In any case, this is not an invented question but a vitally important one.

Another meeting with veterans—by the monument to the defenders of the Soviet Arctic regions, at whose base the general secretary laid a wreath.

"I consider it my duty to bow to the defenders of the Soviet Arctic regions," he said, addressing the veterans. "If we take our history—and there is a special reason to reflect on it on the eve of the 70th anniversary of October—we cannot fail to mention the stages which were of decisive significance in making the Soviet Union what it is today. One of those decisive stages was the defense of the revolution's gains, the struggle against fascism, a difficult struggle for the entire people."

Mikhail Sergeyevich made the veterans' acquaintance.

Every person is history itself, the country's living history. Pavel Andreyevich Kuzmin: He worked on the railroad continuously for 65 years, during the years of both war and peace, and has been a party member since 1926.

"You are, no doubt, the eldest here? How old are you?"

"I am 80 tomorrow."

Mikhail Sergeyevich congratulated the veteran and also cordially greeted Ivan Alekseyevich Borodulin, full holder of the Order of Glory, and Vasiliy Pavlovich Kislyakov, the first Hero of the Soviet Union in the Northern Fleet, who were standing nearby.

M.S. Gorbachev: "There is a particle of your military and peaceful labor in the radiance of the awards of the Hero City of Murmansk, our dear veterans."

Then M.S. Gorbachev toured the city's districts of new mass housing construction. Surrounded by the new residents of one of the city districts, he talked with I.A. Nerush, the oblast's chief architect. A broad panorama of the Kola Gulf and the port opens up from the construction site which has grown up here, high above the city. Construction of a new series of apartment blocks, in which provision has been made for the maximum number of comforts with due regard to northern climatic conditions, is getting under way in the city. The city's structure, the architect explained, is, on the whole, quite simple in terms of its geometry: Murmansk extends for 20 km along the Kola Gulf.

"But does it not seem to you that the port has ousted man from the beautiful nature in the gulf?" M.S. Gorbachev addressed the architect. "Is it not time to think about breaking with this historically evolved tradition of piling up various warehouse buildings by the water? This is particularly important now that you are discussing the prospect of the city's development. Look at what they have thought up in Volgograd and what the people of Rostov and Saratov have done: They have compressed the port, constructed beautiful embankments and beaches, and constructed them all together."

Then M.S. Gorbachev viewed apartments in a high-rise apartment block of the new series. New residents are just about to move in. And they will, of course, be pleased. High ceilings (up to 3 meters), large kitchens, spacious corridors with drying closets, and, finally, frostproof triple-glazed windows. The housing situation in Murmansk is difficult, but it is necessary to both increase the quantity of housing for northerners and improve its quality. The most important thing is to expand the capacities of the local housebuilding base.

A city resident addressed M.S. Gorbachev: "If I were to send a letter, would it reach you?"

M.S. Gorbachev: "Letters get through. They are all checked [na kontrole]. I can read them all. The most complex and important ones are reported to the Politburo. Regularly, something like once or twice a month, we make thematic generalizations about letters. At Politburo sessions we regularly discuss what people write in letters. And newspapers too, as you have noticed, have widely begun publishing them."

At midday M.S. Gorbachev was expected on board the nuclear-powered ship *Rossiya*, which is preparing to depart on a new Arctic voyage. This ship has absorbed the latest achievements of Soviet science and practice and become the pride of the country's icebreaker fleet. The leaders of the nuclear-powered ship's various services spoke about the experience accumulated by Murmansk sailors in extending the polar shipping season and showed off the icebreaker's power and navigational equipment.

Murmansk is the country's sea gateway to the Arctic. The Northern Sea Route begins here, and the nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet, which ensures freight shipments

over the very difficult icy routes in the northern seas, is based here. Many expeditions to the pole and to high Arctic latitudes have set out from here.

Mikhail Sergeyevich made an entry in the nuclear-powered ship's honored visitors' book:

"It was interesting to familiarize myself with the nuclear-powered ship *Rossiya*—an icebreaker of the new generation. I consider its construction and successful work a great victory for the country's shipbuilders and sailors.

"I would like to wish the nuclear-powered ship's collective successes in resolving the great tasks of opening up the Arctic in the people's interests.

"Bon voyage!"

On disembarking from the nuclear-powered ship, the general secretary was surrounded by port workers on the quay.

Turning to them, he said:

"There is an enormous amount of work of national importance done here. This is because Murmansk is a major port. And the tasks facing you are correspondingly great—with regard to trade links and especially regarding the development of the Arctic. Well, and once we move north, the tasks will be even greater. Thank you for what you have done, and try to do even more in your work. We will always be concerned for our fleet. Our country could not do without it, or without the port and the people who are involved in this enormous project."

A voice: "We could do with a little more loading equipment."

M.S. Gorbachev: "Quite right. Port activity in general needs to be thoroughly looked into. I was in Nakhodka and could see that it is a good port, a powerful port. It can do so much. But there everything is based on automation, flow lines, and precise freight distribution. A good port. A powerful one."

Voice: "We would like to see good Soviet equipment manufactured for ports. And we do not want to have to pay a small fortune for it. Especially as we are quite capable of producing equipment on a par with imported equipment."

M.S. Gorbachev: "I will say this: There is not a single state in the world that can produce everything. You need specialization, and reciprocal trade is useful. This, incidentally, ensures general progress. It is important not to make our economy dependent. We made a serious mistake when at one stage we decided to modernize our economy by obtaining Western equipment and machinery on the basis of agreements. Attention to our own machine building waned. This was wrong. Now we have brought our machine building to the fore. It is being thoroughly modernized. As soon as this is done, equipment will be available to every sector of the national economy."

Voice: "So we can expect new equipment?"

M.S. Gorbachev: "Yes."

Voice: "We hope so."

M.S. Gorbachev: "You are right to hope."

Voice: "The new equipment that reaches us has defects. We must put a stop to the emphasis on quantity."

M.S. Gorbachev: "Yes, you are right, comrades. People must work conscientiously everywhere."

Voices: "We agree."

M.S. Gorbachev: "If people are not conscientious enough, nothing will get done. We have introduced the state acceptance system, as you know. We have at last begun to find the papers specifying what needs to be manufactured. (Laughter) Otherwise some products are made on the basis of approximation. Our measuring equipment is also obsolete. We need electronic equipment and new devices. Now matters are taking a different course. But how hard it was when we first started. And this affects the interests of millions of people—and their wages. It used to be the case that money was paid for a product that had not even been made. Surely this cannot be right, comrades? We have wasted labor resources and time and manufactured inferior products. This cannot go on.

"We have the potential for progress. Take a look at our shipbuilding and machine building and you will find things sought by the West. Now we have turned our attention to electronics, it has made leaps and bounds. What minds there are in Russia! There is every opportunity to progress. But now we have to see things through."

Seamen's voices: "Not go off course?"

M.S. Gorbachev: "That's right, not go off course. We must stick to the course. We gain our strength from the fact that you support the party. I believe that the people need the right policy and a responsible leadership. But even the leadership needs support. Otherwise it becomes a dead cause. And support does not just mean that you say: Yes, yes, we support you. No, you must show your support at the work place."

Voice: "Do you like our city?"

M.S. Gorbachev: "Yes, I like the city and the oblast as a whole. Yesterday I visited Monchegorsk. An interesting combine."

Voice: "Did you go outside Monchegorsk?"

M.S. Gorbachev: "I understand what you want to say. You probably heard our conversation about ecology yesterday."

Voices: "Yes, we did."

M.S. Gorbachev: "The managers of "Severonikel" have developed new methods and so this problem can probably be resolved. Nature must be protected. Especially here in the north. You are right: We must not think that as we have all this vast, boundless land we can knock everything down and pull everything up. This is wrong. It is selfish."

Voice: "Mikhail Sergeyevich, perhaps your assistants could come here more often."

M.S. Gorbachev: "You have probably noticed that the country's present leadership is always going on trips and fact-finding missions to see for themselves what is going on in the country. And we will continue to do this. But the main deciding factor is the labor collective itself. So, act. Do your work conscientiously and with vigor. And do not deviate! This is the only formula. We must all stick to it."

On the same day M.S. Gorbachev visited a new district in the sea fishing port and also the Murmansk Fish Combine, where he was shown samples of this enterprise's new products. He was shown new fish processing equipment at the "Sevtekhrybprom" Association.

The general secretary's working visit and business meetings with workers in the Soviet north continue.

Departs Murmansk

LD021755 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Murmansk October 2 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Murmansk for Moscow tonight.

At the airport Gorbachev was seen off by Ptitsyn, first secretary of the obkom; Balakshin, chairman of the oblispolkom; members of the obkom bureau; and public representatives.

Arrives in Moscow

LD021914 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Murmansk today.

Scientific

'Cosmos-1888' Launched, Placed in Orbit

LD021414 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1888, Thursday. It was lifted to space by a Proton booster-rocket.

The satellite was placed in a circular orbit with the following parameters:

Distance from the earth's surface is 35,980 kilometers,

Inclination to the plane of the equator is 1.4 degrees,

Period of revolution is 24 hours 03 minutes.

In addition to scientific and relaying equipment the satellite carries a radio system for taking precise measurements of elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Military

Yazov Order of the Day on Next Draft

PM041349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Defense Minister Order of the Day No 261, dated Moscow, 29 September 1987 "On the Discharge From the Ranks of the USSR Armed Forces into the Reserve of Servicemen Who Have Completed Their Prescribed Period of Active Military Service and on the Next Draft of Citizens for Active Military Service in October-December 1987."—capitalized words in boldface as published]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR Law "On Compulsory Military Service" **I ORDER**:

1. That draftees who have completed their prescribed period of active military service be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops into the reserve in October-December 1987.

2. That, in connection with the discharge into the reserve of the servicemen referred to in Paragraph 1 of this order, male citizens aged 18 by the draft date and without the right to draft deferment and citizens above draft age whose draft deferment has expired be drafted for active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops in October-December 1987.

3. That this order be read out in all companies, batteries, and squadrons, and aboard ships.

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister

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